Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 ator Passeng r • 7:25 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. aque & Sioux • 7:25 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 7:55 a. m. Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

AND CHICAGO LINE,
Clark-st. Palmer House, Grand
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Fullman
oom SieepCars..... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

AYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 18:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p.

& OHIO RAILROAD, seitien Building, toot of Mon-is 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, pot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. TD & PAGIFIU RATEROAD.

Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken. Bates of Bassage-From New York to Southampton. London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$50, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

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FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES
are the leading Carriages of the day,
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Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented\*), and can
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with the finger.

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STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Announce to their friends and the public that during

the day and evening of Thursday, Sept. 28, They will make their

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entire BANKRUPT STOCK of FINE FURNITURE of the late Geo. Gilbert, 267 and 269 Wabashav., is to be closed out WITHOUT RESERVE.

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IATS SEE the new styles of Men's and Boys' Hats at Low Prices.

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THE BIBLE. Shall the Sacred Volume Be Used in the Public Schools ?

An Able Argument in the Negative by the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D.

Compulsory Religion Clearly in Violation of the Constitution and the Law.

All Creeds Have an Equal In terest in Our Common-School System.

And No Dogma Should Be Enforced for the Benefit of One Exclusive Sect.

Historical, Legal, Political, and Religious Reasons for School Secularization.

The Affirmative Once More Urged by the Rev. James Maclaughlan.

There was a large attendance at Farwell Hall esterday to listen to the address of the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., on the subject of the Bible in the Schools." There were at least ,000 people present, and, during the discourse, applause was frequent and hearty.

The Doctor took for his text the "Bible is Schools," and spoke as follows:

exercises of worship were introduced into the schools supported by general tax. This custom has continued in many parts of the land to the present time; and an attempt to change it interferes at once with conservative tendencies and with religious associations and aims. On the other hand, we have now been living for a century under a National Constitution forbidding any "religious test" for office, as also the "establishment of religion;" and to this provision the several State Constitutions have, in nearly every instance, conformed; so that in few of these fundamental laws of the land is mention made of Protestantism or of Christianity. Meanwhile the population, once nearly homogeneous in race and in religious faith, has become, by immigration and by changes of opinion, widely heterogeneous. This occasions

in race and in religious faith, has become, by immigration and by changes of opinion, widely heterogeneous. This occasions a difference of judgment and a collision of conscientious convictions as to the use of religious exercises in schools which are supported in common by those of every form of beliet,—Protestant and Romish, Christian, Jewish, and Rationalistic.

It is difficult to secure a calm, wise, and unprejudiced discussion of a question which in-

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876.

to be found in its application to dally life!

And this difficulty occasions the suspicion that the good effect of the use lately made of the Bible in the schools has been greatly exaggerated. The reading of ten or twenty verses each morning, often hurriedly and by an irreligious teacher, without a word of exposition or application, while having an incidental value, cannot be so influential an element of education as is claimed in the impassioned appeals of those who suppose themselves to be contending for the honor of the Word of God and the moral education of the young. Intellectually, I must have more respect for the position occupied by the Roman Catholics, when they insist upon full methods of religious instruction for their children in the dally school-routibe, and not on the mere idea and shadow of a religious instrumentality. What is quite amusing in the plea for the reading of the Bible, as an introductory exercise, when it is enforced by a reference to the Puritan founders of the nation, is, that the exercise in question is precisely what those founders condemned and repudiated. There was nothing against which the Puritan Fathers of New England were more pronounced than against the public reading of the Bible without an accompanying exposition. This was their standing objection to the systematic reading of Scripture in the Episcopal Church-service. In their own

tematic reading of Scripture in the Episcopal Church-service. In their own worship, the chapter read was invariably expounded, that the people might not only hear the words, but understand the meaning. This will be found argued in the Rev. John Cotton's "Way of the Churches," Sec. 67; and Paffrey, in his "History of New England" (vol. II., p. 42), says: "The reading of the Bible in the public worship, without exposition, was generally disapproved, being regarded as an improper conformity to the hierarchical service, and qualified by the opprobrious name of dumb reading." It is plain, then, that the last anthority to be appealed to in favor of naked Bible reading to young children in the schools is that of those who established the public-school system in New England; who never practiced it, but used the Bible as a text-book, and not only read in it, but taught from it, and added to it the catechism, with a regular visitation of the Congregational clergy to examine the children as to their proficiency in Christian doctrine. Now, all that which the Puritans valued having been dropped, we are gravely urged in their name to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain only that which the "reading their mame to retain o

alist or Spiritualist lecture-hall to stand side by side. When the children which worship in these several places of resort assemble during the week for school duties, the question is, whether exercises of worship peculiar to one class shall be provided by law for all classes, the schools being supported by a common tax upon all. That any but a negative answer should be returned by intelligent men, familiar with the principles of religious liberty and with the genius of American institutions, is indeed surprising, and cannot be a phenomenon of long continuance, after calm discussion has been had and time has modified religious prejudice.

For, consider the actual relation of the reading of the Bible to the various classes which compose the population of such a city as this, in which we have the widest diversity of religious belief. Let it be supposed that the teacher is required to read a portion of the commonly-received English version of the Bible as the opening exercise of worship and religious instruction. First, the Rationalist of every variety, German, French, or native American, calling himself Doist, Spiritualist, Positivist, Materialist, or whatever you please, yet a tax-paying citizen, steps forward and protests that he does not wish a book officially read to his children by order of the Board of Education as an authority in religion in which as an authority he has no faith, however much he may admire the morality of certain parts and the literary excellence of particular passages. He objects that the public schools of the State are not the place to decide such a question, which is purely religious; and that no Board of Education has a right to use a school which he aids by compulsory taxation to support to tell his children that their father's religious opinions are erroneous.

her to these distinctions of preligion. It is that the same addition of the best of all of preligions the preligion of the best of the preligion of the p

the Proteinus religion of Messachusels, and State of With histon critical of Messachusels and State of With histon critical of Messachusels and provision was done away semanticed that the protein of th

PRICE FIVE CENTS

cell for the best thing that ever happened to the State of Connecticut. It cut the churches loose from dependence on State support. It threw them wholly on their own resources and on God." [Autobiography, Vol. I., p. 304.] Thus sometimes Religion has occasion to exclaim: "Save me from my friends!"

The truth is, that sometimes religious men are blinded to a grand principle by the supposed advantage which an existing practice brings to their cause; and these heretics, unbelievers, and men of the world, who feel some pressure of injustice in the case, have their eyes opened first to the correct idea. It was by an outside pressure and the protest of aggrieved minorities that the Protestant Christian Church was led to renounce the practice of religious persecution, and that a part of it has ceased to advocate the union of Church and State; both of which anticent institutions were once regarded as necessary to the interests of religion, but are now found to have been detrimental to it. I beg my avangelical brethern, therefore, not to add another historic instance of a similar error, thus bringing a needless odium on the ministry and the Church. For the attempt to maintain Bible-reading, as a religious exercise, against the protests of parents where religious ideas are thereby assalled, will certainly prove a failure, for it is based on no safe and self-consistent principle which will abide discussion, and it is opposed to the genius of our American system as to the relation of the State to religion. The laymen will seperate on it from the clergymen, if the latter still insist upon it, and it will gradually lose city after city, county after county, and State after State. I can convince of few greater mortifications and injuries to the Christian cause than to have it thus maintestly put in the wrong, through what will appear to the world to be the blindness of pride and the heat of prejudice. That was the mischief in Connecticut, in the strupple described by Dr. Beecher. The great majority of the churches of that Sta

The Rev. James MacLaughlin, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning again took hold of the question of the Bible in the public schools, devoting the most of his sermon to a review and criticism of the opinion of Ernst Prussing on the subject, as gleaned from an interview with that gentleman published in these columns several months ago. He had no sympathy with Mr. Prussing's ideas, and regarded the Bible as the greatest educator of the world. Its banishment from the public schools was a victory for Infidelity, and Infidelity was as much to be feared as 70pery. He saw nothing but beauty and high moral teaching in the Bible,—nothing but virtue, purity, equity, and truth, and the idea of Mr. Prussing that the civilization of the times had clevated society above its moral

THE INDIANS.

CREYENE, Wy., Sept. 24.—It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of infantry, two of the Fourth (Capt. Von Hermann's, from Fort Bridger, and Capt. Bisbee's, from Fort Hartsuff), one of the Twenty-third, from Camp Brown, and Capt. Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry, from Fort Laramie, the latter to be permanent commander of the cantonment. Gen. Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, has been ordered to scout across west to the Little Missouri on his way south. By the time he reaches the Platte, or in two weeks. Crook is expected to have a fresh command ready to take the field again in person for a viggrous fall campaign. Gen MacKenzie, with the Fourth and other cavalry, will probably campose the expedition.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Neb., via FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 24.—The Sloux Commissioners arrived here this evening from Red Cloud, after having consummated a treaty there, the last signatures having been obtained this morning. Spotted Tail's camp is 10 miles from here, lowards Red Cloud, but interpreters here say as the matter of the treaty has been fully dismassed by the Indians of this Agency, it is probable the business can be concluded here to-morow, in which case the Commission will return lookes of Indians from hostile camps came into this Agency this week, and are now camped 4 niles west of here.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—For the Upper Lake region stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly rinds, and partly cloudy weather.



HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Apocial Dispeted to The Tribana.

Tomorro, Sept. 34.—Becober preached in the Northern Congrecational Church here this morning. The building being small, a very small proportion of those collected to hear him could be admitted. In the evening the preacher held forth in Mrs. Morrison's Opera-House. The building was full several hours before the time appointed, and, at 7 o'clock, every approach to tae building was thronged. A number of ladies were carried out of the building in a faint, and the rush was so great that several cases of budily injury were reported. The preacher was received with jound applanse, which broke out at intervals, accompanied with isangater throughout his address. Notwithstanding their severe condemnation of Mr. Beecher's visit, the morning papers will publish a report of his sermona.

POLITICAL.

A Correspondent's Opinion of the Situation in the Fourth Illinois District.

Andrew Shuman's Plain Talk to the Democracy of Lee County.

Ben Harrison's Enthusiastic Reception in Indiana.

Hoosier State. Keeping Down Importing --- The Inde-

pendent Vote--- New York, Etc. Delegates from Lake to the First Con-

grecaional Convention-Local Notes.

FOURTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

COMPLETS RISTORY OF THE TROUBLE THERE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The dozen different ROCKPORD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The dozen different accounts that have appeared in the Chicago papers in respect to the Huribut-Lathrop Congressional fight has induced your Rockferd correspondent to make such inquiries in Winnebago, McHenry, and Boone Counties as enable him to place before the readers of The Tribune a tolerable accurate and impartial setting-forth of the fight from the beginning to the present stage. For six years the friends of Mr. William Lathrop, of Rockford, who were confident of his integrity and conversant with his ability, have looked upon him as a suitable man to represent the Fourth District in Congress, and to this end at every election they have worked fairly and honestly. In this work they have always met the opposition (as they have done this year) of the machine politicians. First from the henchmen of John F. Farnsworth, who year after year said: "Gentlemen, if you will nominate me this time I will step on one side next election." But, like St. Patrick's tomorrow, Farnsworth's "next election" never morrow, Farnsworth's "next election" never me until 1872, when he was

AT LAST THROWN OVERBOARD, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut was nominated. At that time Mr. Lathrop was a candidate, and his friends voted 89 times for him, until it was ap-

that time Mr. Lathrop was a candidate, and his friends voted 89 times for him, until it was apparent he could not be nominated. The reason for this was simply that Lathrop said then, as he says to-day, that he will never make a promise of public patronage to a living soul; neither will he obtain a seat in Congress by corrupt bargaining or in any other than an honorable and upright manner. Hurlbut at this time was working for John F. Farnsworth, as appeared from a letter written from Hurlbut to Farnsworth, expressing deep regret that, in spite of his labors, Boone County had elected Lathrop delegates, and had "succeeded in passing resolutions committing them against you" (Farnsworth). In this famous letter Hurlbut informed Farnsworth that "Hildrup and Wilson are for sale. Buy them if you can." The General also announced his intentions to devote the rest of his life to "KILLING VERMIN," meaning Gen. Fuller, Hildrup, and others, who had worked to secure the election of Lathrop delegates. This is merely given for the purpose of showing how the nomination was obtained from Mr. Lathrop, who positively refused to do a single dishonorable thing to gain the honor. In this way Gen. Hurlbut was gladly taken in place of Farnsworth, whom the people had learned to look upon with great distrust. That Mr. Hurlbut has made an efficient member of Congress, his enemies will not deny; but, for all that, he is charged with having always identified himself with the worst element of his party, and not with the Reform side of the House. However, the Republican voters of our district, hoping for the best, again nominated Mr. Hurlbut in 1874, when, to their astonishment, they found he had lost the party 7,500 votes in the district, and the Representative of the glorious old Fourth District, that had rolled up its 14,000 majority, scrambled into Congress with a majority of 1,500 over the Democratic candidate, and that he had actually lost Kane and DeKalb Counties, and came very near losing McHenry.

Gen. Kilpstrick Full of Hope Over the

ANDREW SHUMAN. PLAIN TALK TO THE DEMOCRATS OF DIXON CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Hon. Joseph Utley, Dixon. Ill.—MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: You kindly request me to be present at the Republican mass-meeting at Dixon on the 28th inst., and give you a little "speech." Some of my best and warmest friends in the State reside at Dixon, and I assure you that, for that reason, if for no other, it would give me great pleasure to comply with your request. I may do so,—will try to, at all events; but as regards the "speech," I am afraid you will have to excuse

"speech," I am afraid you will have to excuse me. It would have to be a very short one. I am not a speech-maker,—never made an off-hand political speech in my life, and perhaps never will. And I will frankly tell you why. I have no voice for addressing large bodies; it is not strong enough—not a satisfactory one for mass-meetings. The most I could do with this voice of mine, politically, would be to sit down socially with some of your

order the power processor to the state of the control of the contr

the very angels from Heaven would be una-vailing in efforts to effect a divorce.

I need not tell you that

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I need not tell you that

MY PAITH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS UNBARTH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS UNBARTH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS UNBARTH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS UNBARTH.

Tou and I have talked this over together often, and there is no faltering. A party which can put in nomination, for the suffrages of the American people, so pure a statesman and well-tried a patriot as Rutherford B. Hayes, and so stanch and trustworthy a man se William A. Wheeler, for the first and second places in the Government, is as worthy of the popular confidence now as it was when it placed our noble Lincoln in the Presidential chair and maintained him therein through those trying, terrible years. The Democrats may talk about "dvil service reform" and other reforms, but not until their acts correspond with their professions—not until they shall select genuine reformers—such men as Hayes and Wheeler—as their acknowledged leaders and lexponents, will thoughtful people, who are really desirous of needed reforms in government and politics, have faith in them. Certain reforms are indeed demanded, and I have no doubt that with Hayes and a cooperating Congress at the head of affairs, they will be brought about, while I am persuaded of nothing so much as I am that with Samuel J. Tilden and a Democratic House the reformatory tide would be literally set back to run the other way. Mr. Tilden's record, political and professional, and all his associates, personal and partisan, are sufficiently well known to indicate that he never has been a reformer, and that, therefore, he would never be even if he had a good chance. Respectfully yours,

Andrew Sherman.

INDIANA. SECRETARY BRISTOW AT GOSHEN, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 24.—The announcement that ex-Secretary Bristow would speak in Goshen to-day brought together an immense concourse of people from this and neighboring countles. Notwithstanding the fact that the skies threatened rain from early morning until evening, the honest yeomanry began pouring into town, and by noon the streets of this beautiful city were crowded by people anxious to hear the great reformer. Large numbers of Hayes and Wheeler Guards from Middlebury, Bristol, Cornell's, New Paris, Millersburg, and Bristol, Cornell's, New Paris, Millersburg, and other towns poured into town, and at 12 o'clock a procession of several hundred Guards proceeded to the depot to receive the speakers of the day—Secretary Bristow and Col. Tom Nelson, ex-Minister to Mexico. Upon their arrival they were escorted to the Violett House for dinner, and at 2:30 p. m. Gen. Bristow began his address in the Court-House park to a growd of at least 4:000 people. Never to a crowd of at least 4,000 people. Never was a speaker listened to more attentively. Every word of the distinguished Kentuckian was drunk in by his vast audience with that interest characteristic of men battling in bitter conflict for right over wrong, for genuine principles of reform over the sham and false theories of the Tilden-Ben-Hill Democracy. His allusion to the Southern question was of great interest. He said that the solid North met the solid South from 1801 to 1865 with bayonets to uphold the principles of this grand Republic, and, on the 7th of November, it was the duty of a solid North to meet its old foe as solidly and as de-

The of November, it was the duty of a solid North to meet its old foe as solidly and as determinedly bitter as ever, with ballots, to ascertain what was gained by courage and bloodshed on the field; that the bravery, brains, and skill of the Democracy were in the South to-day as of old, and that the Republicans of the North should be vigilant and on the alert, and all would be well. He handled the financial question in a manner only to be expected of Bristow, and he cleared the minds of many on this great puzzle.

Col. Tom Nelson spoke to the largest outdoor evening meeting ever held in Northern Indiana. Special trains came in at 7:30 o'clock from Elkhart and Warsaw, literally jammed with human freight. Hundreds of uniformed Hayes and Wheeler Guards poured out of the cars, accompanied by bands of music, banners, and suggestive transparences. They were met by an immense array of Guards at the depot, and the whole, forming in line, made one of the most imposing torchilght processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in line and processions ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. There were five superb bands in li

has be qualled or faltered. I have been at many of the meetings. I was with him when he opened his campaign at Danville, and was with him when during the last week, he met the greatest political ovation of the century at Columbus, in the Democratic County of Bartholomew. It is hardly possible to convey an idea of that meeting—and it was not are exceptional one—to the staid East, but I will try. The trouble began as early in the morning as 9 o'clock, with the mustering of the outlaying townships in the principal street of the town. The procession was announced to move at 10:30 through the streets and out to the fair grounds, but a rain kept back a northern township for half an hour. With this short delay the oroccasion moved through the main streets, and out to the grounds. As it passed by the hotel, which it was two hours in doing, Gen. Harrison and his accomplished wife stood upon the balcony, and saw many things which will long live in their memories. There were log cabins built upon wagons, as if for actual habitation, and on the roof of each was chained a live coon. As one of these went by an old man—Mr. Copeland—who had voted for the grandfather in 1836 and 1840, put his head out of the window of the perambulating cabin and waved his hat to the grandson. The effect was electrical. Tears streamed from Harrison's eyes as he uncovered his head and bowed his acknowledgments to euch a compliment, and the thunders of applainse from the crowds congregated in the streets answered in such way as showed how nearly the incident had come to the hearts of the people. To the coons and cabins in that procession were added hundreds of wagons, each containing scores of ladies and children, all dressed in white and festiooned with ribbons. At the fair-grounds 20,000 people were assembled to hear Ben Harrison and the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson preach the pure Republican gospel. This meeting is only a sample one of the 30 odd meetings which Ben Harrison has had in the State, each one of which grew greater and grander. But Ben Harr

ILLINOIS.

Alexander Kost, Esq., of Chicago. There were just 78 persons present, and a third of them were from abroad.

PANTON.

PANTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—Col. Fort, the candidate for Congress in this, the Eighth, District, addressed a large audience at the Court-House last evening.

The Republicans of this county are laboring with zeal, and the county, which has been heavily Independent heretofore, will give a rousing Republican majority for the Republican ticket this fall. The Republicans who have been favoring Peter Cooper are rapidly falling into line for Hayes.

JACKSONVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Hon. D. M. Phillips, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, delivered an able and convincing speech at the Court-House in this city tonight. The house was crowded, and the people listened attentively and applatuded loudly.

Mr. Phillips goes to Scott County next week, but will soon return and make a thorough canvass of every township in this county.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Democrate had an old-fashioned barbecue at Lodge's Park, in this county, to-day. There was a pretty full turnout. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Democrate had an old-fashioned barbecue at Lodge's Park, in this county, to-day. There was a pretty full turnout. Speciels Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Democrate, Quite a large number of people went from the city, including the Sweepers.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Democrate held a rally here to-day. It was harangued by the Hon. A. G. Burr, and at the most it was a tame affair. The Democrates are discouraged at the outlook, and are now on the defensive. Republicans of Southern Illinois are buoyaut and confident of victory.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Democrate of Peru held a mass-meeting last night, which was addressed by S. H. Davis, Esq., of this city, in an eloquent speech.

NORTH CAROLINA. CHEERING NEWS FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE.

Disputch to Nove York Times.

RALBIGH, Sept. 20.—Daniel L. Russell, candidate for Elector-at-large on the Republican ticket, is here from a canvass of twenty-one ticket, is here from a canvass of twenty-one counties in the western part of the State. He reports that not a man has left the party. He heard of many changes to the Republican party in Catawba County. Dr. J. R. Ellis, ex-Democratic member of the Legislature, has declared for Hayes and Settle. Mr. Hilderbrand, of the same county, the wealthlest man in Catawba, has also declared for Hayes and Settle. There is more enthusiasm among the Republicans than ever known in the history of the party. A letter from a distinguished judicial officer, who lives in Eastern Carolina, says that all the Union men who fought under the Stars and Stripes, and who are denominated by the Democrats as "Buffaloes," because they refused to light for their native State, are all bitterly opposed to Vance. There are from 1,500 to 2,000 "Buffaloes" in the First Congressional District. Daniel R. Goodloe, leading Liberal Republican in the State in the Greeley campaign, is out in a stiwing letter for Hayes.

NEWS FROM INDIANA.

Republican headquarters in the Grand Pacific were open yesteriay, and Dan Shepard and his assistant brought their correspondence down to date. Outsiders have not much idea how letters will accumulate, and on Sunday, when there is usually a season of quiet, the batch is brought out and a good day's work done before they are all finally disposed of. There were few visitors from abroad yesterday, but the one man who did come made up in importance for the scarcity in number. It was no less a personage than Gen. Kilpatrick, fresh from Indiana, and enthusiastic in his views about the campaign and the election in that State. The best of it was that he had reason to be enthusiastic. He has been carrying on a most vigorous campaign in Indiana, making rousing speeches everywhere he has been. During his tour through that State he has had unlimited opportunities to observe the peculiarities of the people, to study and get to the bottom of the political question in that State, and Republican headquarters in the Grand Pacific

out of it all he comes actually glowing with the enthusiasm born of reason and experience. Saturday afternoon the General spoke at Crown Point, and eame to Chicago Saturday night to remain here over Sunday. He left last evening for Goodland, Ind., where he will speak to-day, and to-morrow he will be at Tippecanoe Battle-Ground with Ben Harrison. A Tribuna reporter saw the General yesterday afternoon at headquarters, and, after the usual introductory exercises, got down to business and inquired after the prospects in the Hoosier State.

"Will the Democrats do any importing in Indiana, General?"

"Not much, if we can help it, and I think we can. Our folks are very vigilant, and are watching every new man that comes into the State. Committees have been appointed everywhere to look into this business, and very little of it can be done. In some places, however, the Democrats have brought in laborers and put them on the farms to dig sweet potatoes until after election. They calculate to bring in a big crowd on the 5th of October, when they have their reunion at Indianapolis, and the uncharitable say they are going to stay awhile in the State."

"What are you doing to prevent all this?"

"The Republicans are so excited that they will watch every man that comes into a precinct. It's a pretty difficult matter, anyhow, to import Democrats. You sea, these Rentucklans are so distinct in their appearance, and are such marked Rebels in looks as well as in character, that you can tell them the moment you set eyes on them. That is one thing that will prevent them from importing to any great extent."

prevent them from importing to any great extent."

"HEIR REUNION.

"Will they make anything of a show at their reunion as compared with that of the Boys in Blue!"

"Well, they will get up a pretty good show. They have a regiment of 1,200 men at Indianapolis. Besides this, they have plenty of money, and they will bring in clubs from every county, from all around Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Ft. Wayne, and Logansport, and pass them off for soldiers. There will be more club from Cincinnati, and Kentucky, too. Yes, they'll have a big crowd, but they won't be soldiers," and the General put on a look of ineffable disguest at the idea of palming off raw recruits for Boys in Blue.

"How will the total vote of Indiana compare with that of previous years!"

Intrinsipation of the section of the

October would give it to treesey in rovember.

As an offise to 69 votes then, there are only five now. That's a clean gain of 91 votes. This Independent vote can't be so great as the Liberal Republican vote in 1872. The Republicans have been gaining all the time. Nine hundred and nicety-nine men out of 1,000 who were Liberals in 1872 are all back with the Republican party to-day. The only exception is here and there where a man wants office, and has taken absent leave of the fold."

"What is your prediction about the world. A very large of the fold."

"Why, in New York, New Jersey, and New England, we are going to get the largest vote we ever had before in the world. A very large Irish yote is off. They are mad at the nomination of Adams. I know it, for I hear them talk, and they're right about it, too."

"Yet Sammy thought it a bold stroke to run in Adams."

"Sam Tilden knew he couldn't carry Massachusetts, and he did it for effect. The effect is the worst in the world. In Ohle and Indiama, to a certain extent, Republicans and all talk a great deal about greenbacks. Why, Adams is the strongest kind of a hard-money man. It's a bad move for the Democrats, for it's going to hurt the frish vote. I don't think Sam Tilden is a big politician at all. He is shrewd and calculating when he undertakes to run a State campaign; but, when he spreads himself all-over the whole United States he's pretty thin. He neither knows or comprehends the spirit of the American people."

"How about the South, General, and the colored vote!"

"Well, it's going to be hard work down there. We may save North Carolina, South Carolina, and probably Mississippi. But it's going to be difficult to get out the solid vote. The negroes will be intimidated. But we are going to do our best, and 15 or 20 of us are going down there in October to see if we can make some remarks there. I think they'll attempt that when they are taught in their school-books that Robert E. Lee was the greatest and best man that ever lived, and that Stonewall Jackson and Je

"Is Ohio sure?"

"Is Ohio sure?"

"I have no doubt about Ohio. The Democrats claim that they will get two-thirds of the German vote. They won't get one-half. We have all the Germans we ever had. The intelligent German is with the Republican party, the same as the intelligent people of this country all over are with it—the great mass of them, I mean. As to Indiana, I believe we shall have no more difficulty in carrying it than we will have in carrying Massachusetts or Maine. I know the Independent vote isn't so great as the Liberal vote in 1872, when Hendricks only carried the State by less than 1,000, and all the rest of the Republican ticket was elected. To-day the canvass shows a majority for Ben Harrison of 5,000 to 10,000."

THE CANVASS IN OHIO. GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE REPUBLICAND THE DEMOCRATS FILLED WITH APPREHENSION.

THE DEMOCRATS FILLED WITH APPRILIP.

Disputes to New York Times.

Columbus, O., Sept. 22.—There has been a decided improvement in the vigor and spirit of the Republican canvass in Ohio during the past week. A great number of meetings have been held, and they have uniformly been large and more enthusiastic than is usual at this period of the canvass. Much of the apparent lack of vigor on the Republican side has been dus to the persistent still-hunt policy of the Democrats, which has subdued the friction of parties and removed the usual incentive to large Republican demonstrations. The Democrats make a great show of political meetings, but this is mainly a blind, as their speakers are mostly of the "small fry" sort, and their ablest men are sent only into the larger Domocrate counties to dissipate the apathy of their own party. Ten days ago the Democrate were professing a series satisfaction with the prospect, but now they betray nervousness, and there is evident alarm in their camp. The Republican canvass has gained largely in carnesiness in spite of the absence of an open enemy to dent, and the energy with which the Republican State Committee is pushing things, is daily producing visible results of a most gratifying character. Gen. Carl Schura has had an exceedingly mecasiful series of meetings in Eastern and Southern Ohio during the present week, and is very much pleased with the prospect. Mr. Blaine will begin a series of meetings in Eastern and Southern Ohio during the present week, and is very much pleased with the prospect. Mr. Blaine will begin a series of meetings in Eastern and Southern Ohio during the present week, and is very much pleased with the prospect. Mr. Blaine will begin a series of meetings in Eastern and Southern Ohio during the present week, and is very much pleased with the prospect. Mr. Blaine will begin a series of meetings in Eastern and Southern Ohio during the present week, and is very much pleased with the prospect. Mr. Blaine will begin a series of meetings in Eastern and Southern O

A SOLID SOUTH. A NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC APPEAL TO THE SOUTHERN "PRIENDS, OF THE CAUSE"— "NO LOOSE TALE DEPORTHAND."

loss of the 11 votes of those two States, for fear one or two of the Eastern or Pacific States abovenamed may disappoint us. It will never do to work for only a bare majority of electoral votes.

Under the circumstances, will it not be wise to carry every Southern State ar all maranna. There are not United States troops enough available to surround all the polls throughout the South. Indeed, the entire United States army, if it were practicable to withdraw it from other duties, is insufficient for the purpose, if the Democrats of the South determine to act in consect on election-day—to deposit their own votes at an early hour, and then to see to it that the negroes are not intimidated, bribed, cajoled, or otherwise tampered with by the carpet-baggers. The stake to be played for on Tuesday, Nov. 7, is the possession of the Government; and it can be won. But theremust be no loose told beforehand.

The results of the late elections in Vermont and Maine admonish us to confine our hopes and our efforts to those States which we have a reasonable prospect of carrying—the more especially as there are more than enough of them to elect our candidate.

Give us a solid Southern vote, at all Anzards, and all will be right. Without that vote the prospect is gloomy, and success more than doubtful.

P. S.—You have above the sober second though of hundreds of anti-War Democrate from all party of the Union brought here by the Centernial. The orders of Grant and his Secretary of War, Cameron, and the opinion of Attorney-General Taft, are only a scare. The Administration has not troops enough to execute its threats. All that is necessary to i Democratic victory is for the South to organization for the November struggle.

WISCONSIN.

It is taken for granted that you have racillities for privately communicating with the party leaders of your vicinity who are familiar with the methods of effective organization for the November struggle.

WISCONSIN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribunal.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Republicate candidates for Congress in the First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Districts have been nominated, and in every case, the nominations have been strong ones. The renomination of Charles G. Williams in the First and L. B. Caswell in the Second gives to Wisconsin the services of two members who have already gained a reputation at the nation's capital. Mr. Williams, especially during the last session, proved himself an able representative of the Badger State. In the Third District, George C. Hazelton, of Boscobel, a fawyer, graduate of Union College, has been nominated in place of H. S. Magoon, who has served but one term. Hazelton is a brother of Gen. W. Hazelton, who represented the Second District for sit years. He has been a member of the State Senate for several years, and has considerable ability. The Fourth (Milwankee) District and the Fifth (Fond du Lac) are both hopelessly Democratic, and a nomination in either will be only a matter of form. The Republicans of the Sevanth have nominated Judge H. L. Humphreys is place of Gen. J. M. Rusk, who has served eight years. Judge Humphreys is said to be a superior man in every aspect. In the Eighth District, has abundant means, and will make a good member. This district was formerly the stronghold of Republicaniam, but in 1874, by the sectident of throwing out the wote of three or four towns on account of a local squabble. Judge Cate received the certificate of election. His Iriends expect Gov. Pound to beat Cate out of sight this year.

The doubtful district, and the one which will be looked to with the greatest interest by both Republicans and Democrats, is Philettin Sawyer's old district, the Sixth. In 1862, this district, then known

AROUND TO

CAN'T BAISE A C

A meeting of German Tilden terday afternoon in Mueller' North avenue and Sedgwick et asm and size it was a failure. considering the notoristy gives slim, there not being over 300 The fact is—and yesterday there are but few German Tilde Gen. Lieb called the meet Mr. Lipdauer was selected to p the usual set speech of thanks Germans to stand together, was strength. They came to the tion in the Republican party, a Col. Happel, of the "Cenform Verein," made a brief sy a short history of the Club a page was. He sang the old son fighting for reform and to put. Col. Arno Voss was then intrastrulated them that upon so many should come out to meeting. The meeting was in order to give the workingmitted to go to a meeting at One would be held next Sun Side, and the following Sund Side. He then went on to argulatisme should not be made the party. The mismanageme and corruption should be their rehashed the old arguments was when he wanted the sold dersonville, Libby, and the mireceived in other Rebel pe "They are bygones," said the should be forgotten." The ste Democratic party will b November.

F. A. Hoffman and Dr. Er the next speakers. The meet understood, for the purpose Lieb to get the Democratic not

The election for delegates to Congressional Convention for resulted in the choice of the Sol P. Hopkins, R. H. He Veoder, R. Biester, S. L. Barth Vhe delegation will give a coto Irus Coy, after which Ho Aldrich or some other good ma candidates now before the pul is for Dore. Veeder and Barth indicate their preference. Big or Bogue.

or Bogue.

At a meeting of the Fifth W.
held at headquarters, corner
and Butler streets, on the 28d ing were elected as delegates to rimaries for the Congressio Vincent Raitsnider, Joseph Schorick, John Kramer, and Le They are claimed to be for D IT MUST BB PUB.
The Democratic leaders swas islative ticket forced on them purged. Sexton, Enzenbacher will, they say, be taken off by t mittee. APPOINTMENT The following appointme

The following appointment nounced:

The Hon. George D. Cha Elector for the Fifteenth Distrarts, Ill., Monday, Oct. 8; at at Robinson, Wednesday; at I day; at Greenup, Cumberland and at Effingham, Saturday.

Gen. Logan will speak at Fr Oct. 8; at Oregon, Wednesday friday; at La Harpe, Saturd Monday, Oct. 9; at Pittsfiel Springfield, Wednesday; and a urday. Springheld, will be preve high at Kankakee to-day, and day, on account of his health, mit of his speaking every day.

THE EMOCRA.

They got up

alept yesterday. They got up a few of them, however, and the corrodirs of the Palmer H home very much saddened ceived a telegram from George effect that he cannot be he grand blow-out. The unterring up their noisy talk about (and adduce, as a piece of cr favor of their candidates, the ting men are giving odds on O and adduce, as a piece of cr favor of their candidates, the ting men are giving odds on O diana the betting is about evan of such evidence as this, onleft—Gen. Hayes should resig

THE SIXTH-WARI
The Sixth Ward Hayes and
men engaged in a grand t
through the ward on Saturday
were five companies, aggreg
Men, under command of Col.
son. On the line of march the
at the headquarters of the
Minute-Men, Comoany A, and
to Ald, Tarnow. The display
one, and created much enthus
spectators on the route.

MISCELLANE FOND DU LAC Special Dispatch to The FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept this city was the scene of inte it being the occasion of a s Edward Salomon and the form and Wheeler Club. A compan 110 strong, the first of a num

and Wheeler Club. A compan 110 strong, the first of a num to be organized here, paraded form with torches and a band brilliantly filuminated and the human beings. Armory Hall Hon. Matt H. Carpenter mand was followed by Gen. Sa hours' speech, which elicite plause. The Democracy gnaw Sons of Libert Speech Buspack to The Democracy gnaw Sons of Libert Speech Departs to The Light to day that, during Wheeler torchilght procession the colored organizations we finally, as they were mare avenue, a pistol was fired of Much excitement followed, if riot was finally allayed. To prejudice against the negro here, for the first time in some form campaign.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The-

here, for the first time in some form campaign.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The-primary elections in this city a to elect delegates to the Counsional Conventions to be held principal interest centered in gressional District, where Comade a very spirited fight in quality in the present incamble is not known yet. There was test in the Third District between the present member, and Mr. Fros applicant for public honors.

Soldings Homers to The Washington, D. C., Sept. Cats., it is understood, are present incompleted in the Country, and will begin the country, and will begin the political object of the agers is to endeavor to counter tentiment in the soldier else Hayes.

Lincoln, Net The Country and Country and well begin the greatest and the greatest and

Special Dispatch to The Lincoln, NEN Special Dispatch to The Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—County Convention met to-day Thomas P. Kennard and Capt. the State Senate, and Griffiths man, and Cadman for the Hot ion is believed to be strongly re-election of Hitcheock to the State. Dulegates to the State Import Garber for Governor, neumbent State officers.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. Chinese lanterns, etc. The bered about 5,000 torches, about several bands of music lelivered to large andiences at 79 the Hon. S. S. Cox and Sa New York, and the Hon. A. I nond, Va. Senator Kernan, to speak, failed to arrive.

CONGRESSIONAL NOM LOUISIAND CONGRESSIONAL NOM LOUISIAND.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMI
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23,—Albi
sominated to-day by the Den
rille, in the Fifth District of K
fress. Mr. Willis is at pres
realth's Attorney for Jeffer
fress in Louisville.
KANNAS CITT, Mo., Sept. 35
uns of the Eighth District to
aominated Col. U. S. Twichell
LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Tho was nominated for Connocracy of Louisville yester ong term, Mr. Watterson now thort term made vacant by Massing declined a re-election.

ot only hopeful, and more than ANVASS IN OHIO.

HASM AMONG THE REPUBLICANT CRATS PILLED WITH APPREHEN onch to New York Times.

D. Sept. 23.—There has been a vement in the vigor and spirit of a canvass in Ohio during the past t number of meetings have been have uniformly been larger and site than is usual at this period of Much of the apparent lack of tepublican side has been due to still-hunt policy of the Demons subdued the friction of parties. tepublican side has been due to still-hunt policy of the Demonsus subdued the friction of parties the usual incentive to large Renonstrations. The Democrats show of political meetings, but y a blind, as their speakers are small fry "sort, and their ablest only into the larger Domocratic issipate the apathy of their own are agone to be defined by their own are agone to be defined by their own are agone to be defined with the prospect, betray nervousness, and there is in their camp. The Republican gained largely in earnestness in besence of an open enemy to fight, with which the Republican State pushing things is daily producing of a most gratifying character, hurr has had an exceedingly such meetings in Eastern and Southing the present week, and is very with the prospect. Mr. Blaine ries of meetings on the Western rrow, and will devote the whole to this State. Many other disakers have been engaged for the sof the canvass, and an immense cetive work will be crowded into inight. Chief-Justice Waite and hoefer, of New York, called on to-day. The latter is called home out expects to return and assist canvass in a few days.

OLID SOUTH. DEMOCRATIC APPEAL TO THE

circular is being distributed throughout the South among dis-of the Democratic party: the Democratic party.

(Pricate.)
al Presidential candidate must have
a Electoral College. If the Southern
a unite for Mr. Tilden, he will be
id a doubt. By Southern States is
ates in which slavery existed at the
t of the late Civil War. These
on, including West Virginia), have
a 138 yotes in the Electoral College;
Electors, States.

setors. States. Electoral Collegeors. States. Electoral Collegeors. States. St which have 12 votes:

No. of Electors

give Mr. Tilden 15 more votes in the iege than are necessary.

contended that the above-named 22 early States Mr. Tilden can possibly as as good a show for Ohio and Indiana, and a fair prospect also of getting New Hampshire. But these three fity uncertain. They cannot be reme indications have been for months are likely to carry the 22 States first y of the others, and that if he loses, mismanagement, four or five of the 28. Hayes and Wheeler will probably here is a possibility that Mr. Tilden ated without the vote of South Caroida; but it would not do to risk the of those two States, for fear ern or Pacific States above.

Is. It will never do to work dity of electoral votes.

stances, will it not be wise to States are troops enough available to thoughout the South for

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throughout the South. Intire United States army, if it were
withdraw it from other duties, is inhe purpose, if the Democrats of the
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sir own votes at an early hour, and
that the negrous are not intimid, or otherwise tampered with
The stake to be played for
the possession of the Govwon. But there must be no

ate elections in Vermont and to confine our hopes and our es which we have a reasonable ang—the more especially as there ough of them to elect our candi-

enough of them to elect our candilid Southern vote, at all hazards, and
thout that vote the prospect
a more than doubtful.

by the sober second thought
ar Democrats from all parts
bere by the Centennial. The
is Secretary of War, Cameron,
ttorney-General Taft, are only
astration has not troops enough
reats. All that is necessary to i
fettory is for the South to organize
tarpet-baggers from 'intimidating'
i election-day,
or granted that you have facilities for
municating with the party leaders of
for the November struggle

MGRESSIONAL SITUATION.
Morespondence of The Tribuna.
Wis., Sept. 23.—The Republican r Congress in the First, Second, every case the nominations ones. The renomination of a in the First and L. B. d gives to Wisconsin the

d gives to Wisconsin the imbers who have already tation at the nation's capital. Mr. ectally during the last session, alf an able representative of the In the Third District, George C. Boscobel, a lawyer, graduate of the In the Third District, George C. Boscobel, a lawyer, graduate of the Second District on terms a brother of Gen. W. Hazelton, at the Second District for single been a member of the State veral years, and has considerable Fourth (Milwankse) District and and du Lac) are both hopelessly and a nomination in either only a matter of formblicans of the Seventh ad Judge H. L. Humphreys, in J. M. Rusk, who has served eight Humphreys is said to be a superry aspect. In the Eighth Dispound, a lumberman, formerly wernor, was unanimously nomicound is deservedly popular in his mindant means, and will make a This district was formerly the Republicanism, but in 1874, by throwing out the vote of three con account of a local squabble, selved the certificate of election, peet Gov. Pound to beat Cate out ear.

sixth District.

district, and the one which will ifth the greatest interest by both and Democrats, is Philetus Sawiet, the Sixth. In 1872, this diswin as the Fifth, elected Esraberlin, a Democrat, over E. L. asjority of about 1,000. In 1864, R. Republican, was elected over about 2,000 majority, and Mr. elected in 1866-85-70-72, by herally increasing, until they soon. In 1874, Mr. Sawyer havenomination, the Republicans, ersonal fight, nominated A. M. he River. The Democrats nominuted in the Assembly in 1874, and his eyes on a seat in Congress of in Oshkosh a callow college a Kimball was but little known trict, while Bonck visited every in his money freely. Besides, a commanded the was that Kimball squeezed by, leaving Bouck the maddes an insane asylum. Mr. Kimbal sur listance asylum. Mr. Kimbal

has been renominated, and the indications are that he will be elected by an increased majority.

AROUND TOWN.

a short history of the Club and what its purpose was. He sang the old song, that they were fighting for reform and to put down corruption.

Col. Arno Voss was then introduced. He congratulated them that upon so pleasant a day so many should come out to attend a political meeting. The meeting was called on Sunday in order to give the workingmen who were too ired to go to a meeting a night a chance. One would be held next Sunday on the West Side, and the following Sunday on the South Side. He then went on to argue that the financial issue should not be made the only one of the party. The mismanagement in public office and corruption should be their theme. He then rehashed the old arguments discussed by so many others before him.

The most sudacious argument of the speaker was when he wanted the sold are to forget Andersonville, Libby, and the mattreatment they received in other Rebel pens and prisons. "They are bygones," said the speaker, "and should be forgotten." The point fell as dead as the Democratic party will be after the 7th of November.

November.

F. A. Hoffman and Dr. Ernst Schmidt were the next speakers. The meeting was held, it is understood, for the purpose of helping Gen. Lieb to get the Democratic nomination for Con-

The election for delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for the First District resulted in the choice of the following names: Sol P.: Hopkins, R. H. Hendershot, A. H. Veeder, R. Biester, S. L. Bartholomew.

Vhe delegation will give a complimentary vote to Irus Coy, after which Hopkins will go for Aldrica or some other good man, not among the candidates now before the public. Hendershot is for Dore. Veeder and Bartholomew will not indicate their preference. Biester prefers Coy or Bogue.

or Bogue.

PIFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Republicans, held at headquarters, corner of Twenty-sixth and Butler streets, on the 28d inst., the following were elected as delegates to come before the primaries for the Congressional Convention: Vincent Reifsnider, Joseph Smith, Charles Schorick, John Kramer, and Louis Ramp.

They are claimed to be for Dore.

IT MUST BE PURGED.

The Democratic leaders swear that the Legislative ticket forced on them Saturday must be purged. Sexton, Enzenbacher, and some others will, they say, be taken off by the Central Committee.

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments have been an-

The following appointments have been announced:

The Hon. George D. Chaffee, Republican Elector for the Fifteenth District, will speak at Pars, III., Monday, Oct. 8; at Clark, Tuesday; at Robinson, Wednesday; at Lawrence, Thursday; at Greenup, Cumberland County, Friday; and at Effingham, Saturday.

Gen. Logan will speak at Freeport, Tuesday, Oct. 8; at Oregon, Wednesday; at Mendota, Friday; at La Harpe, Saturday; at Quincy, Monday, Oct. 9; at Pittsfield, Tuesday; at Springfield, Wednesday; and at Dwight, on Saturday.

Gov. Beveridge will be prevented from speak-

Gov. Beveridge will be prevented from speaking at Kankakee to-day, and at Elgin Saturday, on account of his health, which will not admit of his speaking every day.

THE SEMOCHATS
slept yesterday. They got up in the afternoon, a few of them, however, and lounged around the corrodirs of the Palmer House. They went home very much saddened when they irrectived a telegram from George W. Julian to the effect that he cannot be here to attend the grand blow-out. The unterrified are still keeping up their noisy talk about Ohio and Indiana, and adduce, as a piece of credible evidence in favor of their candidates, the assertion that betting men are giving odds on Ohio, while on Indiana the betting is about even. In the weight of such evidence as this, only one recourse is left—Gen. Hayes should resign at once.

THE SIXTH-WARDERS.

The Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minutemen engaged in a grand torchlight parade through the ward on Saturday evening. There were five companies, aggregating about 450 Men, under command of Col. R. W. Hutchin-

Men, under companies, aggregating about 450 Men, under command of Col. R. W. Hutchinson. On the line of march the procession halted at the headquarters of the Seventh Ward Minute-Men, Company A, and gave a serenade to Ald. Tarnow. The display was a very fine one, and created much enthusiasm among the spectators on the route.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOND DU LAC,
Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 23.—Last night

this city was the scene of intense enthusiasm, it being the occasion of a speech by ex-Gov.

Edward Salomon and the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler Club. A company of Minute Men, 110 strong, the first of a number of companies

to be organized here, paraded the streets in uniform with torches and a band. The city was

form with torches and a band. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets a mass of human beings. Armory Hall was jammed. The Hon. Mat H. Carpenter made a few remarks, and was followed by Gen. Salomon in a two hours' speech, which elicited vociferous applause. The Democracy gnaweth a file.

Sons of Libert.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—It has been ascer tained to-day that, during the Hayes and Wheeler torchlight procession here last night, the colored organizations were hooted at, and finally, as they were marching on Monroe avenue, a pistol was fired on the sidewalk. Much excitement followed, but the incipient riot was finally allayed. The old Democratic prejudice against the negro is showing itself here, for the first time in some years, in this reform campaign.

AROUND TOWN.

CAN'T RAISE A CROWD.

A meeting of German Tildenites was held yesterday afternoon in Mueller's Hall, corner of North evenue and Sedgwick street. In enthusiasm and size it was a failure. The turnout was, considering the notoriety given to the meeting, sim, there not being over 300 persons present. The fact is—and yesterday proved it—that there are but few German Tildenites in Chicago. Gen. Lieb called the meeting to order, and Mr. Lipdauer was selected to preside. He made the usual set speech of thanks, and wanted the Germans to stand together, as in union there was strength. They came to talk of the corruption in the Republican party, and to show it up. Col. Happel, of the "Central Tilden Reform Verein," made a brief speech, and gave a short history of the Club and what its purpose was. He sang the old song, that they were Three Discourses on the Coming Moody and Sankey Revival.

The Origin of the Organic World: Sermon by Prof. Swing.

THE PULPIT.

Farewell Address of the Rev. W. A. Bartlett to the Plymouth Congregation,

THE ORIGIN OF THE ORGAN.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ORGANIC WORLD.

SERMON BY THE REV. DAVID SWING.

Prof. Swing preached the following sermon yesterday morning to a large congregation at McVicker's Theatre:
In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Gen..., 1.

With wonderful fitness and boldness, the Bible opens its long discourse with a declaration upon which depends all the remaining doctrines of the book. It was fit that a volume in which the generations were to come, bringing their reof the book. It was fit that a volume in which 60 generations were to come, bringing their religious thoughts like the Hebrew women bringing riches for the temple, should write down for its opening or fundamental words the declaration that "God created the heaven and the earth." As men about to found a great republic come saying, Liberty! Liberty! because that it is the thought to justify and inspire the roovement, so the divinely-called writers come to the work of founding the Bible with the word God! God! upon their lips. Having de-termined to describe to coming ages a certain stream, they began their task at its fountain. No constitution framed by an assembly of phi-losophers, no oration of any ancient or modern orator, can equal the Bible in the logical fitness and moral sublimity of its opening sentence.

This text invites us to examine the doctrine that a personal or conscious God is the Author of the heavens and the earth. In reflecting upon this topic let us divide the world into two parts, the organic and inorganic; and then let

us think only of the organized form. The rea-son for this division may be found partly in the son for this division may be found partly in the fact that either department of thought is by itself large enough for the hour, and partly in the fact that the organic world is the more wonderful. The elements, such as air, water, earth, and light, are wonderful indeed, but when earth, and water, and air, and light are organized into a bird, or a fish, or a flower, or a man, they become more amazing. The lump of earth, or the fragment of rock, or the eloud-midst may not seem to need a creator, but when the rock becomes covered with lichen or vevet moss, or becomes the home of the eagle or the wild goat, when the cloud-mist falls and makes the harvest field, then the thinking mind most needs the presence and help of a Deity. One might believe with Lucretius that matter is eternal, is not the product of an intelligent Maker long before; one might believe that matter organized into living shapes of the tree and grain, and beast and bird, and manwere not the works of some Being full of intelligence and power. Let us, therefore, meditate over the organic world, leaving to deeper students the question whence come the inorganic elements. Let us discuss two themes: 1. The nature of the argument; and 2, the argument itself.

First—The argument is not of the demonstrative kind, but only of the cumulative class. It is the seeking of probabilities. That the existence of God is not absolutely demonstrable is shown by the very fact that the inquiry itself into His existence still continues, whereas no one inquires whether twice two makes four or whether water seeks its level, because demonstrative, and no infidel or skeptic in geometry has ever appeared; but, after Genesis and thousands of other books, after Paley and Butler, doubt still returns to the public or individual mind, thus showing that the proof of a God is not demonstrative, but is only a gathering up of probabilities and a thr fact that either department of thought is by it-

abilities and a throwing of them into the scales of judgment.

In the case of the theorem of Euclid it was found impossible to believe anything else, but in the case made by the Bible it was found easily possiple to set up a counter-idea. The additional-proposition that the account of Genesis was written down by inspiration did not terminate unbelief, for the proof of inspiration was itself liable to be rejected. The very fact that skepticism has always followed all religious shows that no religion has ever possessed any evidence that would commel belief. The Church has put many thousands to death for doubting its religious doctrines, but after all this cruelty of sword and fagot it sees the world still doubting its most cardinal ideas, and adding to the natural doubt of logic the additional doubt engendered by the Church's former cruelty and ill-will. The bonds of friendship between the Church and the world might be greatly strengthened if the Church would confess that it possesses no absolute proof of its ideas, but is holding to ideas the most true of any moral doctrines of earth, and that it does not ask its fellow-men to embrace absolute information, but only the best and dearest hope. It has been a misfortune of Christianity that its leaders have often made no distinction between positive proof and Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptiet, or Catholic proof; and yet the difference is very great between what one may call Presbyterian evidence and Catholic evidence, and a calculding possibility of unbellef. One of the best proofs that the past rigid methods of all the churches were wrong (a sin against the best proofs that the past rigid methods of all the churches were wrong (a sin against the host proofs that the past rigid methods of all the churches were wrong (a sin against the doubt, and which come to many homes when God is very far off. There is living notifar from this city an old man who was for a quarter of a century a most faithful Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and carried a heart full of faith, but upon the death of an only child he sunk to the most utter unbelief, and now for another quarter of century has once bright. The evidence that was ample when the home was happy was not able to sustain the heart when its measureless grief came. What a rebuke of all intolerance and coldness when, after centuries and centuries of positivism, the Church finds its own communion table thronged by those who know only in part and see only in part

bere, for the first time in some years, in this reform campaign.

St. Louis.

St. Lincoln.

NEB.

St. Lincoln.

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St. St. Lincoln.

St. St. Lincoln.

St. Lincoln. Asyes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Republican County Convention met to-day and nominated fhomas P. Kennard and Capt. C. M. Baird for the State Senate, and Griffiths, Phillips, Spellman, and Cadman for the House. The delegation is believed to be strongly favorable to the re-election of Hitchcock to the United States Senate. Delegates to the State Convention will apport Garber for Governor, and nearly all the meumbent State officers.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The Democrats held a rand mass-meeting here this evening. The public square was brilliantly illuminated with Linese lanterns, etc. The procession numbered about 5,000 torches, about 600 horsemen, and several bands of music. Addresses were lelivered to large audiences at the public square by the Hon. S. S. Cox and Samuel J. Meany, of New York, and the Hon. A. M. Kelly, of Richmond, Va. Senator Kernan, who was expected to speak, failed to arrive.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. o speak, failed to arrive.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—Albert S. Willis was lominated to-day by the Democracy of Louisville, in the Fifth District of Kentucky, for Confress. Mr. Willis is at present the Commonrealth's Attorney for Jefferson County, and ives in Louisville.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Republicins of the Eighth District to-day unanimously nominated Col. U. S. Twichell for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—Mr. Albert T. Wells, the was nominated for Congress by the Denocracy of Louisville yesterday, will fill the long term, Mr. Watterson now representing the short term made vacant by Mr. Parsons' death, asving declined a re-election. ries, will put out green leaves on the very spring of its death and dies blossoming, so man puts out fresh effort to the last and is attempting to learn more and do more when death steals softly up toward his pillow. Labor is the universal explanation of life. Theodore Parker said:

Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;
The deep blue thou wingest

The pale purple even
Melts ground thy flight
Like a star of heaven,
in the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Teach us, sprite & bird,
What sweet thoughts are thine;
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panied forth a flood of rapture so divine.
From this picture painted so truthfully by that genius of poetry inspired by the Almighty to show our common intellects where the Divine gaments are trailing, turn to your own observation in this field, and recall the bird-song you have heard in early life when spring was coming in at the window at daybreak in April and May. And from this marvel of spring-time pass to those October days when you have seen these happy children of the hedge and bower assembling for the journey south, making the autumn leaf as it fell and the autumn wind as it sighed seem a part of the sad ceremony of farewell and separation. Our greatest poet, Bryant, found in the "lone-wandering" waterfowl a lesson not only of an intelligent cause but of a loving Heavenly Father—
There is a Power whose care

There is a Power whose care Teaches thy way along that pathless coast— The desert and illimitable air Lone wandering but not lost. Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air
Lone wandering but not lost.
Chateaubriand says the migration of birds is happier than the wanderings of man, for the birds all go together, leaving no members of their family behind, and go but to return when the leaf, and flower, and sunshine come back.

From one learn all. We have seen but one form of life. In the beaver as he builds his hut, in the bee as it constructs its cell, in the spider as it constructs its great silken wheel, completing the work perfectly in a half bour, in the carrier dove that will find its home again though a thousand unknown miles intervene, there is lying the evidence of a creative thought back of all potency of clay or evolution. Mr. Huxley has just said that he speaks not about the cause of the universe, but only about the manner of the great event. Now, to these illustrations of organized material add millions upon millions of varieties, filling the surface of the earth with their life, and the depths of the earth with their life, and the depths of the earth with their life, and the depths of the earth with their bones, and imprints, and forms, and the scene becomes so vast and impressive that in presence of the spectacle all unbelief for the moment vanishes, the argument assumes the power of a demonstration, and the soul seems to feel all through its depths the presence of the Almighty. The pageantry of life upon the globe is its most cloquent voice in favor of a God. One may look upon the great mountains and hills with delight and wonder, but he might feel that the earthquake made the hill and that the elements made the soil and the verdure; but when amid the shady pines one sees the cottage of man and sees the joyous children at thegate, hears them speaking a lauguage or singing a song, the earthquake forces and all the elements must be set aside as causes, and a creative mind must come to help us explain the mystery. In this pageant of life lies the chief evidence of a personal Creator. Looking at t

For from itself alone it could not ever be!

As the marching of armies at Gettysburg or Waterloo indicated that some commander sat somewhere in camp or on throne issuing the orders which called the men from their homes and hurled them onward toward glory or grave, so the great marshaling of life on the earth points back to One who is life infinite and everlasting. Oh, wonderful is the phenomenon of earth's life! As an insect it gleams in the sunbeam, as a bird it flies, as the timid deer it is all grace in the leafy wood, as man it covers the continents with cities and arts, with eloquence, with poetry, with love, with marriage, with with poetry, with love, with marriage, with

with poetry, with love, with marriage, with death.

It hath been heretofore my chance to see Horsemen with martial order shifting camp, To onset rallying or in muster ranged, Or in retreat sometimes outstretched for flight; Light-armed squadrons and fleet foragers Scouring thy plains, Arezzo' have I seen, And clashing tournaments and tilting jousts, Now with the sound of trumpets, now of bells, Tabors or signals made from castled heights.

Yes! brilliant musterings and encampments had this Florentine seen, but the plains of Arezzo have witnessed only a single grouping of that boundless life which has for ages perhaps countless peopled this sad and happy world.

Now if life itself be the best proof of a God,

"Labor to the only money Gold will meson." That is, you can seven soming of Gold by five till profession or prayer, you must rely the foliage to young to go the first the season of the foliage to the foliage of the f

the God of love and peace shall be with you.—II.

It dismiss any exceptical handling of this text.

It suits me as it is. Corinth in some ways was a like Chicago; in some ways different. It was a great commercial centre. It was filled with life and mental activity. Unlike Chicago, it had its grandeur in the past, while this city forecasts it for the future. This text is Paul's farewell, unfolded in this letter to the Corinthians, and it contains in it a summary of all divine benediction. It tells how God may remain with a people, and that is the supremest blessing. "Be perfect,"—that is, have a perfection of grace. "Be of good comfort,"—that is, reach after spiritual consolations. "Be of one mind,"—that is, be a unit in your purposes and desires. "Live in peace,"—not be quarressome, and if you comply with these conditions "the God of love and peace," not the God of wrath and hatred, "shall be with you." We have to do with this text to-night not as though we were starting on long and tedious journeys, but like a family that parts in the morning with kisses and good wishes, saying, "We will meet again at dinner at night." Or rather like an army that has gathered for the conquest of the world, and the great Captain says: "You take that position; you start for Africa, you for America, you for Siberla, you for the shall meet at the victory." Part not in effeminate tears and seishs sympathy as though we heard the bugle blast for the onset: "Go ye into all the earth and preach the Gospel to every creature," with the whole armor of God, assured that we move on to victory and reunion. Let us be bold to enter into the fight, and we shall meet in the leisure of our eternal home.

Finally, brethren, farewell—only in my official capacity, not as personal friends, not as Christian lovers. Finally, prethren, farewell—only in my official capacity, not as personal friends, not as Christian lovers. Finally, prethred of one mind, live in the world and prove the same with the world and the great Captain says: "You take that we sha

the self-sacrifice and the Christian devotion of our Congregational elergymen of this city. They are a noble, an open-hearted and lovable set of men, and I extend the compliment to all denominations. I have met them all, lived with them all, and if there are denominational lines in Chicago, I should like some one to whittle off a piece and show it me, for I have never been able to find them in reality. I know the Catholie Bishoo very well, and I esteem him very highly; and all over this great, free city I have found amazing Christian fellowship among the dergy of every denomination. I wish to bear testimony, also, to the men who represent this congregation denominationally in the Theological Seminary on the west side of the river at Union Park. I do not believe that you can find a more mitwated, scholarly, persistent, heroic body of teachers than they are. They stand there and fight for this great city, that it may have an educational place where young men may be trained especially for the ministry, and they do it at great personal sacrifice as I know. And this year especially, from losses and panica, is in especial peril, and I beseech of you to help it. The Secretaries of the different societies were then eulogized, and a little more of the history of Plymouth Church was given.

I believe, continued the reverend gentleman, that the condition of this church is promising and hopeful. They have a small debt, but they can pay readily out of their receipts the interest upon it until the times get better, and then they can easily pay it off, and will willingly do so. I do not believe there is a more fascinating field on the continent for the right man to lacor in than this. To say that I love this people would be very little to say, for the kindness they have shown me from the first day I came among them has been uninterrupted, and, believe without exception up to this hour. It starts in various instances and runs in my mind so freshly and so fully that if should weary you to catalogue it. But you know that I appre I believe that we have been felicitous in this church in almost every way. I have become very much attached to the choir,—to our musicians,—not only on account of their very superior skill, which I fain would appreciate, from the organist to those who sing, but on account of their character as ladies and gentlemen. We have learned to love them all, and I shall miss their sweet voices. I believe that this church has within it a body of Christian women such as few churches can boast of,—heroic women,—women that stand with self-last, with ready hands, with willing hearts, and quick brains to devise, and always busy for God. In the large and broad Christian sense, I have the highest admiration for their character. I must mention to night some names of those gone up from here. Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Borland—all these of precious memory. How they come back to us on these occasions! And on this, my last official service as your pastor, you will pardon allusion to her who came with me to occupy this field,—she who was my helpmeet, my inspiration, the atmosphere in which my mind moved, who in the crucible of her wonderful affection converted pain, and loss, and trouble into joy. She has been more than two years in the glory of her Father's house, and yet her influence, her spirit, her thought, her character, breathe in this unique edifice, and her unselfish labors and brayers still uplift many hearts. I would honor her blessed memory to night. No flower is rare enough to entype her nobility; no star bright enough to symbol her moral worth; no sun is large enough or warm enough to represent her life!

But, beloved, away with the mere personalities of this occasion. We are men and women bound for the judgment seat of Christ; we are to be lifted up to meet the great realities of time and eternity. This and now is probation; to-morrow we are to meet the issues of the eternity. I have much as I closely scrutinize my work here, to regret. I feel that I might have done vastly more, and yet I do feel that I have not sh

of one mind, "—that is, he a unit in your purposes and districts. "Live in peace,"—not be query-assent, and if you comply with these conditions of the peace of the control of with this text to eight only to your chain of the control of the contro

and Sankey Meetings as an Instrumentality for 'Reaching the Masses.'" His text was:

The Kingdom of heaven cometh not with outward show.—Luke, 1916. 2018.

The speaker began by saying that there was nothing for which the Moody and Sankey meetings had been so generally commended as for reaching the masses. It therefore seemed proper to investigate the subject. In the first place, reaching the masses was by no means a hard thing to de if one was not particular how he did it, and was willing to go down to their level, as if, being a political speaker, he made free use of funny stories and low wit; or, being a theatre manager, he put on his stage semational and spectacular plays; or, being a preacher, he was willing in the same general way to descend to the level of the masses. But the question to be answered was, "What does it all amount to when we get them so 'reached'!' The speaker pelleved that any reaching of the masses which was worthy the attention of any one who aimed at lasting good must proceed on a radically different principle. Concarning the proper method of doing that which the wise man wished to do in reaching the masses, the speaker said: "He must put utterly and forever away all such ideas as that his work is one that can possibly be accomplished in a single evening, or under the heat and nervous tension of a great religious meeting, or that any single emotional experience or distinct action of the will can probably have any large or controlling part in it. If he would reach the masses in a way really and permanently to elevate them, he must set in operation agencies which begin to exert their influence upon people in as early life as possible and continue for terms of years; and which shall she he to, so there is no single panaces which can cure all the evils of a highly complex society. The work must go on in many times and under many forms, though all governed by the same general principle. Such reaching of the masses as shall be at all adequate to the needs of the times must include, as of the very first importance, I apprehend, many things that are not dreamed of in the revisi

IOWA.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

DAVENFORT, Ia., Sept. 24.—The Upper Iowa Methodist Conference is now in session at Maquoketa, with over 200 ministers present. Bishop Foster presides. On Friday the regular annual missionary sermon was preached. Yesterday was held the annual Sunday-school and educational anniversary. To-day was held the Conference love-feast, followed by preaching by Biahop Foster, followed by ordination of Deacons. The Conference will adjourn to-morrow. The Upper lows Conference was organized at Maquoketa just 20 years ago,

AMUSEMENTS. EXPOSITION.

The CHICAGO EXPOSITION is now a Magnificent Success, only second to the Centennial, with an attendance proportionately larger.

The exhibits are more ELECANT, VARIED, and INTERESTING than ever before. The ART DISPLAY is the very best in America, and all other departments challenge comparison for quality with any similar show. No intelligent person or family should fail to visit this Great Western Centennial—THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION.

For Adults, one admission, good for all day and evening.

For Children, one admission, good for all day and evening.

For Adults on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening. 

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 25 and 26, an original domestic drama of great interest, entitled the COURIER OF THE ALPS.

To conclude with the laughable farce of a PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Monday, grand revival of the SEA OF ICE. Wednesday, Oct. 2, GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE in the successful comedy of "BRASS." HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

MONDAY, Sept. 25, Every evening at 3. Wednesday and Saturday Matthees at 2:15 p. m.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS BITAL.

First week of the side-splitting burlesque on THE BLACK CROOK, introducing the celebrated Peyuvian Ballet Troupe. Immense reception of the great ERRE-IDAN AND MACK. John Hart's acreaming act entitled "Doctor cureal." Billy like on Astronomy. Fayette Weich's "Come and Kiss Me." Baker and Doyle in new songs and dances, etc.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN Manager

For the week commencing Sept. 25, AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. First appearance of BEN GILPOYL. Grand produc-tion of the Sensational Sketch. LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPL With new and elaborate scenery and effects,
Oct. 2-BOB HART will positively appear; also the
great tenor, BEAUMONT REED.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This, Monday eve., Sopt. 25, first time of the Grand Spectacular Drama the "Black Crook," in a style hitherto unequaled. Magnificent Hallet, Gorgeous Marches, Elegant Costumes, Respiendant Scenery, Grand Prismatic Effects. Two hundred Artists. All new Specialties introduced. Every night ladies' night, Extra matines Wednesday, together with the Grand Saturday Matines. No advance in prices. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Sept. 28. Afternoon and Evening.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
and ZOE THE OUTOROON GIRL.
Prices reduced one-half-15, 2b, and 50 cents.
MATINEE-15 and 25 cents. KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

Courvoisier's Black 2-button, with the celebrated Bertin Ouff, 5% and 5% at \$1.00; 6 at \$1.25; 6% at \$1.50; 6% at \$1.75; 6% at \$2.00. These goods are sold in New York at \$2.50 per pair. Paris Kid Glove Store,

FOR PROCESSIONS AND PARADES! SHALER'S LATEST AND BEST! As much batter than Shaler's old torch, or any other, as a modern steamboat is better than Fulton's old 'Clermont,' Prices—50: Each, 38.00 per Jouen, 340 per liundred. Made and sold by the SHALER MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, No. 4 Murray-st., New York. Also, Portsale Gas Machines, for making gas from Naphtes. The best cheapest, and safess light he world; from a single burner to 4,000.

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1. B. BRAANT, Cheego. III. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils propagate for the Hurrard Experiencies for Women. Circulary can be had on application, or all Putamis. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals. MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Bearding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with callsthenics. No. 17 West Tairty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE Reopens Wednesder, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Parding and Day School; Latis. English and French is the language of the family.

1527 and 1528 Septement. Philadelphia, Penn.
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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Rev. THEODORE INVING. Li. D. Bector. 21 West, Thirty seconds it. New York, roopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Pine Arts, begins in November.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL PUB BOYS.

Term opens Sept. 28, 1888.

POCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Nyack-on-Hudson: beautiful situation, pleasant young, course of study full and thorough. Miss. J. J. Johnson (late Principal) Wells College) Ledy Principal. Albert Wells. A. M., Principal.

MEDEMOISELLE D' OREMIEULX AND MISS.

Keith (well known formerly as Mrs. McCanley's School), French and English bearding and day school for young ladies reopens Sept. 25, No. 277 Madison sy, New York. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCES ter, Mass., prepares its graduates for commandian positions in common and scientific pursuits. NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military, School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. OHAS, 1901.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

M RS. W. G. BRYAN'S BUARDING-SCHOOL FOR

Expension of Represe. Marks. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. 1 Daily.

CHICAGO & BORTHWSSTERN RAILWAY, leket Orhous, 62 Clark 48, (Sagraman House) and 73 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots. 

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of 1 dolph, and at Fahmer House.

dolph, and at Famier floure.

Mail (via Main and Afr Line)... 5.00 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 70:20 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 70:20 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 6:00 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 7 CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Maufson at Dridge,
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Handoigh at.

Leave. Arrive. Kenna City & Denver Fart Ex. 12:30 p. m. 21. 0 n. m. bt. Louis & Springwold Ex. ... 9:00 s. m. 2:05 p. m. 5:05 p. m. 5:05

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD.
Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-ess. Ticket
Office, Circuit Clark-ss., opposite Sherman House,
and of Depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Depot, foot of Lake-ar. and foot of Tweaty-second-at Tickes Office. 122 Mandoinh-st., near Clark.

Loave. Arrive.

| St. Louis Express | St. Louis Fast Line |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCT RAILEDAN
Depots foot of Lake-st. Indisua-av., and Sixteenthst., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 33
Clark-st., and at depots. Leave. | Arrive. 

Ticket Offices of Clark at. Paimer Mona-Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

RALTIMORE & ORIO RATEROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of ros-st. Ticket-offices: so Clark-st., Falmer-tirand Pacific, and Deput (Exposition Buildin

Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLATD & PACIFIO RAILBOAT
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sis. These
conice to Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

> LARE NAVIGATION. GOODRIGH'S STRANGEA
>
> For Milwauke, etc., daily (Sundays excepts
> Saturiay Boat don't leave until
> For Grand Haven, Grand Haptia, Muskego,
> daily (Sundays excepted).
> For St., Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Su
> Strandays excepted).

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urter of the Alps" and "Phenomenon in a Smock

New Chicago The Monroe street, between State and Dearborn.
Boon, "Zoe, the Octoroon." Evening.
Topic Cale."

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Call Inter-State Expositi SOCIETY MEETINGS.

W. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 206, A. F. AND A.M. mbers are requested to meet, without ceremon ells-street depot on Tuesday at 12 m., to attend ti rail from Austin of John Huges, lately decease erly a member of this Lodge.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876. Warmer and slightly cloudy weather is the

ediction for to-day. At the New York Gold Exchange on Satu

day the dollar greenback represented

A balloonist at Paxton. Ill., who had more ing than sense, has paid with his life the penalty of going up in a defective air-ship. At a thousand feet above the earth the bal oon burst, and the unfortunate seronal was hurled down to his death.

Marine-Hospital surgeons of large experience in yellow fever have been detailed by the Sprerintendent of the Marine Hospital service to proceed to Savannah and furnish all possible assistance to the health authorities in preventing the further spread of the contagion among the Atlantic coast cities. It is confidently believed that the infection will not extend north of the ports where it

Our selections from the pulp pro-pro of yesterday include a sermon by Prof. Swing on the "Origin of the Organic World": the farewell sermon of the Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, who severs his connection with Plymouth Congregational Church of this city to assume the pastorate of the Second Church in Indianapolis; and various expressions by local clergymen on the subject of the revival-movement about to be inaugurated by Moony and SANKEY.

Hell-Gate was blown up yesterday by Gen. NEWTON. An immense crowd congregated, but it was the rocks and not the ears of the groundlings that were split, and the show, as a show, was a tame one. The affair was, however, most satisfactory to the engineers and the panic-stricken house-owners. Not a pane of glass was broken, and it is believed that the American Sabbath sustained no serious damage. After the explosion, Gen. NEWTON sat down and blew up Mr. WILLIAM E. Donge, as may be seen by reference to

The terms proposed by England as a set-sement of the Servian difficulty are stated to include an unconditional armistice, a rescoration of the condition of affairs which prevailed in Servia and Montenegro previous to the war, with a territorial extension for the latter province, and a lib-eral provision for local autonomy in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. Dispatches from the seat of war are to the effect that this programme will fall through, and that the expiration of the truce at midnight of Sept. 25 will see an immediate reption of active hostilities. It is said that the English terms are not satisfactory lo Russia, who will force the fighting with

The Confederates are getting desperate on the subject of the soldier-vote, the recent magnificent demonstration at Indianapolis having opened their eyes to the fact that the Boys in Blue are abroad in the land. An ef-fort is to be made to create a diversion by a general attack on the management of the Soldiers' Homes. It will prove a weak campaign dodge—mainly for the reason that titutions are known to be admirably conducted; and if there are some faults in the present management, the Union veterans will not be likely to choose their ancient enemies to have the care of their disabled comrades. The men who managed the "Sol-diers' Homes" at Andersonville and Richmond are not exactly the sort that would naturally be selected to inaugurate such re-

dress of the Rev. W. W. Parron, D. D., the subject of the Bible in the Schools, de-livered yesterday in Farwell Hall to a large audience, and printed in full in our colu this morning, will attract general attention as coming from one of the foremost men in as coming from one of the foremost men in the Congregational Church in America. Dr. Patrox, it will be seen, takes high ground in favor of the absolute sectilarism of the public schools, calling in question the practice of using the schools supported by general function for religious instruction, and also disputing the practical value of the reading of brief selections from the Rible measurement. selections from the Bible unaccompanied by explanation or application. He argues with great pertinence and force that the common schools are not and could not be made to be meh instruction should be left to the Church, the family, and the individual, to be regu-

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet on Saturday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork closed a shade lower, at \$16.224@16.23 for October and \$14.65@14.70 for the year. Tard closed a shade firmer, at \$10.22\$@10.25 for October and \$9.22\$@9.25 seller the year. Meats were steady, at 61c for summer shoul-

ders, boxed, 840 for do short ribs, and 940 for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were firm, at \$1.08} per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed to be igher, at \$1.072 for September and \$1.042 for October. Corn closed to lower, at 441c for September and 44c for October. Oats closed easy, at 84\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for September and 34c for October. Rye was 2c lower, at 62c. Barley closed \(\frac{1}{2}\)@1c lower, at 80@ 80 to for October. Hogs were dull and easier, at \$5.70@6.05 per 100 lbs. Cattle were act ve and weak, at \$2.25@5.00. Sheep were in fair demand. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.00 in greenbacks at the close

The devastation of the City of Savannah by the terrible scourge of yellow fever apeals with peculiar force to Chicago. Those whose means will allow them to do so have left the city, but the poorer classes have been compelled to remain at home, and it is among these that the fever rages most fatally. The home charity has been taxed to the utmost and found insufficient, and already an appeal has been made for help from abroad, which should not pass unheeded. When our own city was laid in ashes, the people of Savannah were among the first to send us help according to their means. In this hour of their sore trouble their kindness to us should not be unrequited. Some organized form of re-lief should be established at once, so that help may be sent to that stricken city immediately.

army, who died a few weeks ago, said in his review of the Count DE PARIS' History of the Civil War of America, speaking of the connet of the Union soldiers :

At Malvern Hill they first taught the Confederates the truth which the world is slowly realizing, that American soldier is most formidable when ay ontly defeated, and least subject to a pan when retreating before a victorious enemy.

The Louisville Courier-Journal does not

like the observation, and, for the purpose of belittling the courage and coolness of the Northern soldier, flings at it this spiteful

ody will deny that the American soldier his best is just as good as any other soldier, espe-cially when it happens—as it unquestionably hap-pened with seven-tenths of the bravest and best ras born and reared in Ireland or Germany.

It is a falsehood to assert that "s

enths of the bravest and best fighters of th late War were Irish or Germans." The records of the War Department show that 78 pe cent of the Union soldiers were native-born, and those of foreign birth 22 per cent. The Irish and Germans alone constituted some thing like 15 per cent, the others being Scandinavians, Bohemians, Scotch, Welsh and Canadians, and a small sprinkling English and French. But almost four-fifths of the Union soldiers were natives, and the same proportion of the bravest and best fighters were native The Irish and Germans were just as brave, but no particle braver than the native-bo soldiers. A large proportion of the native soldiers were the sons or grandsons of Eu ropeans. Why should they be less brave or as than their brothers or cousins who appened to be born in Europe? And all native-born soldiers were of Europea ncestry, near or remote. The blood was he same, and the patriotism and love of the Union were surely not less in the native than n the foreign born soldier. But the Conederate organ could not help making a fling at the Northern soldiers to the manner born It was an old boast down in Dixie before the War that one Southerner could whip half-adozen "Yankees," but the "Yankees," as called Northern men. tistical notion out of their pates.

We are willing to believe that there are a good many men who seriously think of voting with the Democratic party this year in the hope that a change of parties will bring about an improvement in the administration of public affairs. We have not in mind those Bourbon partisans who would gladly vote for his Satanic Majesty if he were their party candidate for President, but those who are earnestly thinking how they may cast their ballot so as best to serve the interests of the people. To such persons we desire to in-dicate a line of thought that may help them in determining the real value of the Demo cratic pretense in behalf of reform. They must start with the admission that the ruling elements of the Democratic party, in case i shall attain control of the Government at the coming election, will be the consolidated Confederates of the South and the Tammany-Hall Democrats of New York. Together these cal majority of the party, but they constitute all the force and vigor of the party. The question to be determined, then by all men who are genuinely in favor of re-

ments not merely form the numeriform, is: What reform is to be expected from this combination? Can it be in the financial affairs of the na

tion? Will the ascendency of a sections party that once sought to destroy the Gov ment, and which plunged it into debiby the attempt, improve the credit of the nation? The American Government is now selling 41 per cent bonds a par. Ours is the only nation burden ed with a debt, except England alone which can borrow money at any such terms. The reason of it is to be found in the facthat the Republican administration of the Government has reduced the national debt \$656,992,246 since the close of the War, and, while doing so, has likewise reduced tax ation in an aggregate of \$309,350,171. In other words, the Republican party has run the Government and saved nearly one thou-sand millions of dollars since the War. Is there any reasonable hope that the Confederates and Tammany Hall will do as well? Can any political reforms be expected from Can any political reforms be expected from such a combination? Is there reason to hope for any improvement in the exercise of the right of suffrage among the masses? Will the polls be tafer and the ballot-box more sacred? Will the negroes of the

more sacred? Will the negroes of the South, to whom suffrage was given by constitutional amendment, be permitted to exercise that right as fully and freely as other citizens? Will the patriotic sentiment for the Union be enlarged by intrusting the Government to those who once tried to destroy it? Will the old sectional hatred be obliterated by restoring the fire enting element to supremacy? Is it sectional hatred be obliterated by restoring the fire-eating element to supremacy? Is it necessary, in order to bring about harmony and conciliation, that the men who fought to sustain the Union must now resign it into the hands of the men who fought to disrupt it? Cannot the North feel good-fellowship for the South without giving back all i

the public service under the auspices of the Confederates and Tammany Hall? The Southerners controlled the Democratic party during its long tenure of office prior to election of LINCOLN. Yet during that period, when the moral sense of the people had not been blunted by the excitements and speculations growing out of a war, the defalevery \$1,000 of public moneys received and disbursed. During the 16 years the Republican party has adminis-tered the public funds, the average loss the greater temptation incident to the vastly greater sums handled, has been only 50 cents n every \$1,000, and during the last eight years the loss has been but 33 cents in every \$1.000. Does this comparison offer any hope that the public funds will be more hon estly administered by the Democrats than by the Republicans? Why, it is susceptible of demonstration that the Tammany-Hall Denocracy, of which the present Democratic candidate was long time chief, robbed the people of New York City alone of more oney than has been stolen from the whole people of this country during the 16 years of Republican administration. Is greater honesty to be attained by confiding the whole Government into the hands of that

Is there anything in the history of the Democratic party or in its present personnel to warrant the hope that a clean sweep of all he men now in office, and the subst of Democrats who have been out of service and out of pocket for 16 years, will he character of the civil service? "To the victors belong the spoils" is the motto of the TILDEN Democracy, as it was of the JACKSON Democracy, and there is no office so high and no place so low that it will not be urned over to some blower for TILDEN and Reform." Can an improvement be expected from a horde of famished office eekers whose greed for spoils is only equal

ed by their incapacity for public service? Will there be an increase, or even a cor tinuation, of the retrenchment of public expenditures and reduction of taxes after the Democrats shall have gained complete and indisputed possession? If so, will it be due o Tammany Hall or to the Confederates? Will Tammany Hall point to the New York public works and its career under TILDEN and Tween as a pledge of its desire for economy and retrenchment? [Or will the Confederates point to the bills introduced at the last session of Congress for paying the Rebels their losses in the War, as a sample of

their proposed retrenchment? . These are a few of the thoughts that sho occur to honest men who have been dazed by the cry of reform coming from a party that never reformed anything. It must not be forgotten that radical changes are as frequently for the worse as for the better.

SPECIAL STUDIES IN PURLIC SCHOOLS The Supreme Court has recently decided vesterday's TRIBUNE) a case of considerable nterest under the School laws. The case arose in 1871, in Winnebago County. FRAN-CES S. Post resided with her parents in the school district, was entitled to the benefits and privileges of the public school, and was a pupil therein. The pupil was in a class which, under the rules established by the School Directors, were required to study bookkeeping as part of the prescribe course of education in the school. She had been directed by the Principal of the school to get the books, but declined, because her She and her parents were notified that, unless she complied with the requirements, she would be expelled the school. On the morning of April 25, 1871, she was expelled, the

Court stating the facts, as follows: Court stating the facts, as follows:

She having failed to obtain the books, and having as usual gone to the school-house without them, she was notified that her rights there as a pupil had ceased, and she was requested to leave, but declined; the Principal took hold of her and led or pushed her out of the building; having returned to the room and the seat she was accustomed to occupy, she was taken therefrom and ejected, in the same manner, from the building. The Principal on both occasions the building. The Principal on both occasions builed or pushed her from the room through the door, down the first flight of stairs, and out of the door to a landing outside of the building. No bodily harm is claimed to have been inflicted; she was 16 years of age, and her parents claim and she testified that her health was not good at the time of this occurrence, and that she was receiving lessons in music on the plano, outside of the school, with a view of becoming a teacher of music. She was expelled from the school-house in the presence of other pupils and scholars; she did not return to

of other pupils and scholars; she did not return to the school, nor does it appear that she would have been permitted to do so had she desired. She instituted an action of trespass against the Directors and the Principal of the school; and, en trial in the Court below, the jury found a verdict in her favor, and assessed the damages at \$136. A motion for a new trial was entered by defendants, but it was overruled by the Court, and a judgm was rendered on the verdict and the appeal.

The questions raised by this case were important. 1. The right of the School Directors to prescribe a course of instruction not expressly warranted by the law. 2. The power of the Directors to enforce that study against the wish of the pupil and of the parents. 3. The power of the Directors to expel for any cause other than disobedient, refractory, or incorrigibly-bad conduct. The Court meets all these questions and authoritatively determines them.

The School law enumerates orthography reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States, as the studies of the public schools. The law adds nowever, "that nothing herein contained shall prevent the teaching in the common schools of other and higher branches than those enumerated in this section." The Court holds that the design of the lawmakers was to give all the children of the State the opportunity to acquire, free of charge, a knowledge of the enumerated hes required to be taught. All school regulations must have this purpose in view; that is the purpose of the law. The law clothes the Directors with the power to expel pupils, but only "for disobedient, refrac-tory, or incorrigibly-bad conduct," and this forfeiture of school privileges can only be enforced and the right lost after all other

reasonable means have failed.

The Court, waiving a decision whether the Directors may compel the study of all the enumerated classes, meets the other questions emphatically thus:

The question here presented is, whether the power has been granted the Directors to compel scholars to study other and higher branches than those enumerated in the law. It is obvious to the minds of all that the General Assembly did not intend to clothe the School Directors with power to erect and maintain seminaries, academies, colleges, or universities, and compel the teaching of the regular course of studies usually adopted by those bodies.

The attempt to exercise such power would be fin-

and higher branches could be tortured into t meaning that it embraces the courses pursued such institutions. We regard this as true beyo stitutions. We regard this as true beyond ute. There is, then, a limit to the power to her and higher branches taught in our com-

le and just that it must meet with gen ceptance. It is not the purpose of the schools to previde a li mic, or collegiate education to the fer, at cost of the fund provided to give mowledge to all the children of the State of he ordinary branches of education. The tendency to cripple the common school to build up higher branches of education is eneral. To encourage or promote it is weaken and destroy the common school. It is to tax the multitude for schools for all, and apply the money to a class of schools only tended by a few. The High-School system s a most valuable auxiliary to the comm school, but it cannot be maintained at the cost of the funds collected for the common

The introduction of special studies in th mon schools has long been a source of mplaint, the more so because instruction n these special studies has been made, Chicago at least, compulsory. In this Win-nebago school, the study of bookkeeping was ade compulsory; in Chicago, the study of German, once begun, becomes compulsor, so long as the pupil remains in the school The pupils in like manner must take lesson music and drawing, and especially buy the books, so long as they remain in the schools There have been complaints and protests against these studies, but the School Board has been inexorable, and the great cost, as well as the waste of time and the expend ture for books, has been peremptorily man

It is time that public attention, and especi ally the attention of School Directors and Boards of Education, should be given to this subject. The great purpose of the public schools was to give the opportunity to all the children in the State to have, at the pub lic cost, instruction in certain studies, an these are enumerated to be orthography reading in English, penmanship, arithmet English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States. The com non-school system does not include taxation for any higher class of studies than these it being the purpose of the law to instruc all the children in these, and to let those seeking higher education to do so at their own and not at the expense of the public.

The Court, after its view of the law, at firmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for lamages for the forcible expulsion of this young lady, holding the action of the School Directors and Principal to have been withou authority of law, and grossly violative of the rights of the pupil to the privileges of the public schools.

The Court lays down the rule within which oupils can be suspended or expelled from the hools, and the rule is all too narrow to justify the Chicago system of suspensions and expulsions. The child in Chicago, no matter how obedient and tractable, who can get through a year's schooling without being suspended or expelled two or three times, is ortunate. Indeed School Boards, as a general thing, magnify their office, and forget that the schools are not their private property, that the schools are not charitable institutions, and that schools were not created for School Boards or teachers. The schools are the property of the public, intended for the free instruction of the children who attend them, as a matter of right and not of form, and that any rule intended or having the of the spirit and letter of the law.

A NEW DEFENSE FOR TILDEN. Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh has been making a Tilden speech before one of the ward clubs in the course of which he found it necessary. as other Democratic speech-makers find necessary, to defend Mr. TILDEN against the damaging evidence which brands him as a revenue defrauder. But Mr. Coolbaugh evidently had no respect for the defense put forth by Mr. TILDEN through his clerk, SINNOTT, and so adopted a new line, which is reported as follows:

The next time [said Mr. Coolbauch] any of his hearers met Mr. Joseph Medill, John Wenthearers met Mr. JOSETH MEDILL, JOHN WENT-WORTH, or Gov. Bloss, and this subject was al-luded to, they should ask those gentlemen how much they returned as their incomes in 1862. He would guarantee that ever after nothing further would be heard of TILDEN in this respect. Those gentlemen would have as much as they could do take care of their own records.

Mr. Coolbaugh has had the bad taste to insinuate, without any personal information about the matter, that the gentlemen he named falsified their income returns. Of course we cannot speak for Mr. WENTWORTH, who is well able to defend himself; but, as to the other two, we will set the matter at rest by saying that they made an itemized return of their income faithfully and honestly for every year in which the tax was levied; that the Government records will show what the items were, and that Mr. Coolbaugh is at perfect liberty to examine the records containing these returns! No explanation will be needed, as the returns will tell the full story. It would have been more decent in Mr. Coolbaugh to have taken this course before making so mean and unwarranted an

But the line of defense Mr. Goolbaugh has adopted is not creditable either to himself or TILDEN. If the remark we have quoted from his speech has any significance, it means that it was the practice of the time to falsify income returns and swindle the Government, and that Traces didn't do worse than other people. We are averse to the belief that Mr. COOLBAUGH comprehended fully the meaning of such an admission Without any reference to what others did, it is a confession that he supposes TILDEN falsified his income, and inferentially justifies him in doing so. We presume that, if Mr. COOLBAUGH thinks TILDEN might do this without wrong, then he (Coolbaugh) would be acquitted on the same ground if he had followed what he intimates was the practice of the day. We hope that Mr. Coolbaugh was an exception to what he thinks was the

rule, but the testimony produced shows that There was not. Mr. Coolbaugh is very much mistaken Mr. Coolbatch is very much mistaken, however, in his assumption that raising the question as to how much income tax some of the proprietors of The Tribune paid will silence The Tribune as to Tilden's false income returns. We shall not be diverted from the issue by looking into Mr. Cool-BAUGH's income returns, which are of small concern to the public, but shall continue to expose the Democratic candidate for President as a defrauder of the Government, by virtue of the published evidence against him, until he makes such an exhibit of his earnings as will show that they did not exceed an average annual income of \$15,000 for the term of ten years when the tax was levied. And we warn Mr. CoolBAUGH that such explanations as he advanced the other

damage Mr. Thipen as well as the man who eers them, rather than benefit either of them

LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES

The Democrats have given the Republi ans a full opportunity to elect two-thirds oint of view, as the Greek Christian the Representatives to the Legislature, and also the three Senators who are to be chosen. Of all the many selections by nominating conventions of all parties in this cou the weakest, most incompetent, and irre-Roman Catholics, have constantly fur sponsible nominations we have ever had to record are those made on Saturday by the Democratic Conventions. The nor for Senators were C. J. ADAMS in the Second District, J. E. Evans in the Fourth District and M. A. DELANEY in the Sixth District. As these nominations are an open confession and open invitation of defeat, it is unnecessary to discuss the situation in these districts. The Democrats seem to have been equally desirous that the Republicans should it is, has had no encouragement to offer elect as many Representatives as the law will permit. As the minority must have one ember in each district, they seem to have selected Mr. WENTWORTH in the First District, Mr. SMITH in the Second, and Mr. Voss in the Sixth District for election. We will not accuse the Democratic party of any intention of electing any of the other nominees unless compelled to do so. In the Third District three candidates were nominated. We do not know Mr. SHERIDAN, but we acquit even the Democracy of that district of any purpose to elect either Hicker ENZENBACHER to the State Legisla ture. There is, therefore, an open invitat to the Republicans to nominate and elect two candidates in that Democratic district. In the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, the Democrats, with equal liberality, conced the odd members to the Republicans, and, if possible, would concede all, sooner than elect any of their own candidates. The Republicans in the seven district a religion which maintains itself by whole-sale slaughter, by the murder of men, the ravishing of women, and the torture of chil-

may therefore assume that they will elect the three Senators and 14 of the 21 Representa tives. There is however, one way in which this can be defeated. Should the Republic ans nominate candidates as bad, as unfit, and as incompetent for the office, as the Democrats have done, it may be necessary for an outraged and indignant public to take the business in hand and name other candidates, to be supported in the interest of the public, and especially in the interest of the embarrassed and suffering city. Never did Chicago so much need good and competent men in the Legislature as now, and never, even in the worst days of her history, were such candidates offered as were offered by the Democratic party on Saturday. The Republicans have now the opportunity to profit by the shameless disregard of public opinion by the other side, by nominating creditable men for the Legislature, and at the same time render a great public service to the city.

THE ULTRAMONTANES AND TURKEY. The announcement that the Great Power s of Europe—Russia, England, Austria, and Germany-have settled upon terms of peace between Turkey and her Sclavic Provinces andoubtedly settles the political questions involved, as Turkey will not dare to question the agreement of her stronger neighbors, and brings the war to a close. There are, however, many other interesting features of this memorable struggle which no peace can settle, and which will be discussed when the history of the Turco-Servian campaign is written. Among them is the position occupied by the Ultramontane faction of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Pope at its head, towards the Greek Christians. It is a matter of indisputable record that the mencement of their struggle to its close; that it has never uttered a syllable of protest against the infernal atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria, which have raised such a storm of indignation throughout the Protestant world; and that, on more than one occasion the Pope has given expression to his friendly sentiments towards the Sublime Porte, and assured the butchers of women and children

of his cordial favor. It is not difficult to trace the cause of this close alliance between Ultramontanism and Mohammedanism. It was formed not because the Catholic Church particularly loves the Mussulmans, but because it particularly detests the Greek Christians. The roots of this hostility run back almost to the time of the beginning of the Christian era. It commenced as far back as 482, when the Greek Church first rejected some of the dogmas of the earlier Ecumenical Councils, and the Patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria were excommunicated by FELIX, Bishop of Rome. Two hundred years later, the Emperors at the Court of Constantinople claimed powers which the Bishops of Rome would not concede, and, the more they became estranged from each other, the more arbitrarily was the supreme power of Rome exercised. The conflict rapidly became serious, and in 1054 the great schism fully declared. From that time to this, the two Churches have been hostile to each other. The Roman Catholic Church has never wholly abandoned the hope of a reunion of the two Churches, but every overture made by it has been firmly rejected. In 1848, Prus IX. invited the Eastern Church by an encyclical letter to a corporate union with Rome, but the proposition was refused. Even as late as 1869, invitations were sent to the Greek Bishops to attend the Vatican Council, and peremptorily declined. It is a peculiarly significant feature of this struggle between the two Churches that the Bulgamined opponents of Rome. The secret of this bitter hostility lies in the

fact that the Greek Church is a competing Church with the Roman Catholic. Unlike the Protestant Church, which has nothing in common with the Catholic, the Greek Church has much in common with it, and has always been an active, determined, uncompromising rival. It still claims the Apostolic succession. It holds, in common with it, the doctrines of the sacraments, the sacrifice of the mass, the veneration of the Virgin, the saints, images, and relics, the ecclesiastical orders and monasticism. But, with the Greek Church, baptism by immersion is a form, not a dogma. It administers the Eucharist in both kinds. It denies a purgatory. It holds that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father solely. It approves the marriage of priests. Worse than all, it disowns the authority of the Pope. It is therefore a great rival Church, numbering ten millions of people, uncom-promisingly hostile to any union with Rome, and yet running parallel with it in its gen eral faith, modes of worship, and work The sympathy of Rome with the Mussa mans in their struggle with the Sclaves not of recent origin. When the Turks over not of recent origin. When the Turks over-ran Europe, it was their bitter foe within Catholic dominions down to the Hun-garian borders. When they passed those borders, and the struggle was transferred to the Selavic provinces,

Turk. The record of those early centuries is confirmed by the record of Rome in this Turco-Servian struggle. Although the native as much at stake, in a material and political red of the latter has invariably led them to take part with the Turks against their from the locality of the war, and mostly roops to the Turkish army. The Pope, as we have said, has never uttered a word of sympathy for the Greek Christians struggling with their Moslem tyrants; on the other hand, has sent words of encouragement to the Porte, while the Cardinals and Monignorie have shown their sentiments investing heavily in Turkish ads. Even the Italian Government, liberal as it is, and independent of Rome as Christians. Not an Ultramontane country in Europe has protested against Turkish tyranny and misrule. Austria has been the firm friend of Turkey throughout, and the only men in France who have sent words of cheer to the struggling Christians, and whose hearts have been touched by the inhuman massacre and torture of thousands of helpless women and children, have been the extreme Republicans like VICTOR HUGO. It has been reserved for Protestant England and Germany to espouse the cause of the Christians. Russia naturally taking the same course, being bound to them by race and religion. In this great religious war between Christianity and Moslemism, the Protestant Church has sided with the former: the Roman Catholic Church has aided and encouraged a religion which makes its votaries monsters of cruelty and beasts of sensuality; a religion which has raised an impassable barrier between itself and civilization

PITTED FOR MEMBERSHIP.

that SAM J. TILDEN ever belonged to the Order of the "Golden Circle," alias "Son of Liberty," alias the "Order of the Star. and yet he expressed sentiments before th Rebellion, during the Rebellion, and after the Rebellion, which made him eligible for membership in that treasonable Order unde any of its forms or transformations. For example, at the great meeting of Democratic leaders in Albany on the 1st of February in 1861, Thorn declared in the speech he made on that occasion:

I for one will resist UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE THE USE OF FORCE TO COERCE THE SOUTH INTO THE Union. First, because it would be ineffective, and next, because it would lead to a war of extermination among those who are brethren, not by the ties of country alone, but of blood.

During the bloody struggle he was never

known to do anything to help on the War, either by assisting the soldiers themselves, or by ministering to their families during their absence or after their deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have refused assistance on many occasions. For the sake of example, the following well-authenticated case may be stated: Early in the War a young man of excellent family and superior character and attainments was desirous of raising a company. He waited upon Mr. Thorn, with whom he had an acquaintance, and asked him to give him a letter of recommendation to certain State officials.

Mr. Tupen's reply was in substance as follows: "Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation : this War is a perfect outrage, and I will le no assistance whatever to its prosecution."
Such was his position while the War lasted, to say nothing of the surrender-peaceresolutions he helped to draft at the Chicago Democratic Convention in August, 1864.

Where he has stood since the War is well elucidated by the statement contained in the letter of the Rev. E. W. FLOWERS, of Detroit, which was read at the soldiers' meeting in Indianapolis. The writer (who was a onelegged soldier) had gone to Tilden, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, for an indorsement of his petition to be retained in his clerkship in the civil service. Mr. FLOWERS says that TIL-DEN asked him on what grounds he rested his claim to retain the clerkship, and here is

what passed between them: In a sneering kind of tone TILDEN asked what claim I had on him for the place. I stated in reply claim I had on him for the place. I stated in reply that I had acquired considerable valuable experience in my particular branch of civil service—that I had been instrumental in detecting, on more than one occasion, attempted frauds on the Government, thereby saving the Government several thousands of dollars, and that my work had been done in a satisfactory manner. "Added to this," I said, "I fought to sustain the Government under which you are now living in peace and prosperity, and suffered the loss of a leg, as you can see. (I was then on crutches.) Certainly I might have a chance to earn my living in the civil service after this."

Mr. TLIDEN dew into a violent passion. With

Mr. Tilden flew into a violent passion. With the most terrific profanity he cursed me for having gone to the War, said it served me right, and pity I hadn't iost both legs. He insulted the memory of the heroic dead who had fallen on our battle-fields, he cursed the living witness and actors in

that terrible struggle.

We submit that a man with such a record was entitled to be not only a Knight of the Sons of Liberty," in New York, but "Grand Commander" of the Order under all its changes of name, from Golden Circle to Order of the Star.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The St. Louis Republican, Detroit Free Press, and some other Democratic papers, allege that the Associated Press reports of the Vermont

the Associated Press reports of the Vermont and Maine elections—
Were elaborately prepared, so as to show the result to the best advantage for the Republican side. Instead of comparing the vote of 1876 with the vote of 1872, the election in 1874 was selected as a basis of calculation; because in "off years" the vote is always much smaller than in Presidential seasons, and can therefore be used to deceive those who are not versed in these matters.

The editor of the St. Louis Republican ought to know that those presents.

The editor of the St. Louis Republican ought to know enough to know that those reports were prepared by agents of the Western Press in New York, from the materials furnished to them by the New York Associated Press. If the election returns of the various cities, villages, and townships of Vermont and Maine were brought into the New York Press office comparing the results of 1876 with those of 1874, we do not see how the agents of the Western Press could substitute the returns of 1872 for those of 1874, as they had neither time nor data to do it. They simply compiled their press-reports from the manifold copy presented to them by the New York Press Agents.

Press Agents.

Again, the Republican says: "Take, for instance, the elections in Alabama and Arkansas, which went Democratic How much did the Associated Press have to say about them?" It might reasonably be supposed that the editor Associated Press have to say about them!" It might reasonably be supposed that the editor of the St. Louis Republican knew that the Press Agents in those States were appointed by the New York Press Association, and, as two-thirds of the members of that Association are supporters of Thidan, it can hardly be alleged that

tions go almost by default in both 8 federate Press Agents in Alabama and Arkansas, we suppose did not think it worth while to give the one-sided result in elaborate detail, from day to day, as the mails slowly brought in the

graph stations.

But, to the general charge of partisan; ity, it may be replied that both the Net Press and Western Press Associations given the political news of the day duri ast 11 years from all parts of the South as well as North-with remarkable ness and impartiality. Occasional have been colored or seemed to favor more than the other, but these have be exceptions, and such offenses were com in the South certainly as often as in the in the South certainly as often as in the North. It only remains to be added that the officers of the Associated Press have never given instructions to agents to make one-sided reports, nor approved of their doing so, nor failed to reprove them for so doing in the fave cases in which they were fairly liable to censures. In a heated Presidential campaign it is very difficult—indeed, almost impossible—for the Associated Press to make such reports in all cases, from all parts of the Union, as will please both sides equally, or avoid more or less seems. both sides equally, or avoid more or less seem-ing partiality in the eyes of excited, intolerant partisans. But they do the best they can to old the scales even, and, under all the stances, succeed remarkably well.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times publishes a list of Confederates who have carpet-bagged to New York and obtained fat offices. This is the biography of the Confederate carpet-bagger Maj. Quincy, who holds one of th

Maj. QUINCY, who holds one of the lattest of fices:

Maj. QUINCY holds the Chief-Deputyship under Democratic Sheriff CONNOR, of New York. Next to that of the chief, it is the largest-paying place in connection with the Shrievalty, the compensation in fees running as high as \$60,000 to \$60,000 to

and Reform with all his might, night and day. He thinks the Government would be improve by putting it into the hands of the "soli

The London Times has DISRABLI upon the hip. Since his elevation to the House of Lords, Earl BEACONSFIELD has smarted under the criticism and recently sent a letter to the Times, fro which we take the following extract:

which we take the following extract:

I never used such an expression as "an historical people," to which it is difficult to annex a precise idea, or ever sought to raise a laugh at the more primitive and speedy methods used by such peoples to get rid of their enemies. My statement was in answer to one that 10,000 Bulgarians had been submitted to torture. I was perfectly grave when I replied that I was skeptical as to such occurrences, as massacre, not torture, was the custow of an Oriental (not historical) people. Unhappily, it has turned out that I was correct.

The Times printed his letter, accommander it with the following pithy reply, to which

answer has been made:

Lord Beaconswield's statement was reported in our impression of the 11th of July as follows:
In fact, I doubt whether there is prison accommodation for so many, or that torture has been practiced of a great scale among a historical people who scides have, I believe, resorted to tori 12, but generally seminate their connection with culprits in a more expeditious manner. [Laughter.]
It has obtained universal currency in this shaps, and is so quoted in Mr. Glabsrone's pamphlet (p. 24). We gladly accept the correction "Oriental" for "historical," to which latter word. Lord inaconspiritude writes, it is difficult to annex a precise idea. The sentence gains precision without loss of character. answer has been made:

the throes of revolution. The Congress assem-bled a week ago, and declared the result of the recent general elections, by which LERDO DE TEJADA has been once more ca dency. His Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows: Minister of War, Gen. Esconano; Portfolio of Government, Juan Jose Baz, formerly Governor of the City of Mexico; of Justice, MANUEL SAAVEDRA, a jurist and member of Congress; of Foreign Affairs, ROMEBO RUBIO. Notwithstanding the result of the election, peace is not yet secure. A letter from the City of Mexico to the San Francisco Chronick states that DIAZ, the revolutionary leader, and MENDEZ, a prominent soldier, have both proclaimed against TEJADA, and renewed their revolutionary efforts. The theatre of war has been transferred from the Rio Grande to the Pacific States, and at last accounts several members of Congress had been arrested, and many prominent supporters of the Government kid

Col. INGERSOLL does not think the country a going to the eternal bow-wows; on the con-trary, he believes it is getting better; that it is purifying itself, detecting and punishing its thieves, reforming its Administrations, reducing the burdens of local and national taxation, the burdens of local and national taxation, and improving its popular education and civilization. He closed the expression of this opinion with the following eloquent words:

Go to work, my friends; the world is getting better. I have got a dream that prisons will not always be cursed with the shade of the gallows; that ignorance will not always exist in this world; that the withered hand of want will not always be extended for charity; that wisdom will sit in the Legislature; that honesty will sit in the courts; that charity will stand in all the pulpits, and that the world is progressing in education, in everything that will carry out the grand, the splendid destiny of the American people.

In his Cincinnati speech last week Col. INGERSOLL was asked by a Democrat in the crowd "Why he opposed the Reformer, Sam J. Th.DRN." Bos gave these as some of the research for his conscittion.

Th.den." Bos gave these as some of the reasons for his opposition:

I am opposed to him because he pretends to be a Reformer. I am opposed to him because he god the nomination for the Presidency through advertising, as you would for patent medicine. [Cheera and laughter.] I am opposed to him because he filled the papers with these advertisements day after day, month after month, and right after the advertisement, where it told about the man whose sands of life had nearly run out, the next parsgraph would be about the honesty and reform of Sanura. J. Th.den. He has been sandwiched between remedies for rheunnatism and sure fire on dyspepsia. [Cheers and laughter.] He has come next to sugar-coated pills and after patent mustard plasters. In every Democratic paper in the Union he has been advertised as a patent quack-nostrum for the salvation of the American Government. [Laughter.]

The New York Times of Saturday devotes several columns to an examination of the present condition of trade and its immediate propects in that city. The conclusion drawn by the Times from the information thus collected the Times from the information thus collected is, that there is a decided improvement in the condition of several of the trades reviewed, and a perceptible improvement in a number of others. It is believed that the prospect in nearly all branches is better than at the corresponding period for several years, and that the indications are that the improvement will be lasting,—that the revulsion which began in 1873 is over, and that the country, having consumed its surplus, and knowing its actual available refoures, is beginning to trade again. The Time also has beginning to trade again. The Time also has hopes of a revival of foreign demand for bread-stuffs, the beneficial effects of which America cannot fall to feel.

Mr. S. CORNING JUDD, in his letter in .... Chicago Times eulogizing the secret order of "Sons of Liberty," of which he was the Grand Commander in Illinois in 1863 and 1864, says that the "Sons" numbered "100,000 in Illinois, a considerable portion of whom were and had been soldiers in the Union army, and not a few of whom were and had been officers in the farmy." Mr. Judd will confer a great favor on the public if he will furnish the press with a list of the officers in the Internal army. Union and so devoted to th duced to prod may be inuu.

A citizen of Washington the residence of Blue-Jean letter to the Cincinnati Ga The color of Mr. William always "blue." It seems the Rebellion his favorite dress was fter the commencement of the had met with some r so thoroughly ccavinced the were true, that, for the among his Rebel-sympathis saide his "blue" and dressed!

After the close of the War he suits had gone out of style, so his butternut suit and dress "blue." The affidavits of a nam' responsible meighbors proof of this statement. The made Mr. WILLIAMS' butternu

Senator BOOTH, of Calif reasons for thinking it not Confederates to the control of the United States: of the United States:

When I find the Democratic plants, therishing its old traditional told ideas, all other questions it ordinated to its defeat and do the state of the st

It is said that Mr. Belknap

Col. Valentine Baker is t Prof. Proctor says scie of men, with the pe

After the bill-posters the Mr. McVicker's lease of th New York, extends only President Grant witnessed "Our Boys" at the Chestnut delphia, Friday night.

The New York Sun hopes will not allow his youthful in mpulses to play polo with his In the concluding lecture course Mr. Huxley stated that on as strong a basis as the Co The Rev. M. J. Savage, of Chicago, has recently published mons and a work on "The Mi Mr. Disraeli's old borough w the Conservatives at the election. Fremantle securing a navotes. Such a victory is almo Blackwood's Magazine says pacity of boring and being bor-which ought at once to fix the professional funny-men, but,

Thaddens Stevens, many younk officers who had been in by first procuring an order for then showing how clearly im-one man should be guilty of The New York Theosoph famous in the death of the lan have sent to the Far East for a and the New York World brin

The pious people of New Yo distressed by the announceme intention to explode the Hell-day. But he remained firm in as the hour of high-tide on tha convenient for his purposes. The New York Trib The New York Tribuns rene Frank Moulton involved the i Robinson in frauds on the i \$50,000 to compromise, and ti retire from the partnership on discretion. Woodruff & Rot these allegations point blank. a pretty chance of a big libel-se

The Canadian yacht Count been libeled in New York for amounting in all to about \$1,7 tended, after winning the cup Canadian yacht Ina, in Chicag they are likely to let her go for value in order to pay off the de

value in order to pay off the de Mr. Edward Arnott, formerly go Thestre, has become a mic company in New York. That is week from to-night with a ne "Forbidden Fruit." Theatric very lively just now, on account it is said that Jarrett & Peleared \$50,000 above expense run of "Sardanapalus," and it of an abstement in popular int Mr. Walter, M. P., spoke of New York and Chicago nave

Mr. Walter, M. P., spoke of of New York and Chicago pave clent knowledge. He had not a Chicago for many years. Mil Chicago for many years. Mil Chicago that a few years ago woolld as a parlor floor are now flemness. It is true, however, is better than any variety of sta afford to put down a fresh pave six years none can be better for that which has been so extensive. The following story is told Pribuse: Bostonians are twen they are giving a good-hu York. It is pleasantly related in Boston, the host, having New-Yorker, and wishing the food impression of Boston brate Mr. H., a gentleman of rircles "and an admirable talk incountering his New York fr 'How did you like Mr. indeed,' was the reply. but' (sotto voce) 'those to lor him.

The Junior class at Princeton hrown into a state of exciteme to some lectures of colored stublogical Department. Prince largely from the South, an Northern college, which can largely from the South, an Northern college which contactilables as it does. The "therefore fell of dark possibility idence of a disposition on the deat and Faculty to temporize Boutherners, and such excuses the negroes are in no sense me and that they are few in mowes it to himself to declare the of Princeton College snall be of can who can pay his bills.

If Mr. Bret Harte doesn't south can who can pay his bills.

If Mr. Bret Harte doesn't soo lers to the newspapers about the inconnection with his play, the slight feeling of respect the annily, entertain for him. Mr. have a libel-suit instituted by does not he himself institute the New York Times, which fraudulently selling one piece of the New York Times, which fraudulently selling one piece of As to the direct charge which that the critic of the World was scient to answer that the World was scient to answer that the World paper in New York which notifyly. It might well have been does not at all affect the intecrities who condemned the play served. We are only pained it tion of the play it is now necessation of the author, the bust the principal actor.

ROTEL ARRIV.

Trement House—C. E. Clar.

BOTEL ARRIV

Tremont House—C. E. Clai
lin, Concord, N. H.; W. H. C.
the Hon. G. H. Deane, Massac
Carey, New Orleans; the Hon.
Quincy; J. T. Buckingham,
Witt, New York; C. D. Sam
ley, England; Eugene Shaw,
man House—Gen. J. Kilpat
E. E. Haghes, England; G
York; D. S. Hines, New Yo
Orleans; J. M. Ellison, Colors
Wilkinson, Stillwater, Minn.;
Emporia, Kan.; W. H. Ward
Bawyer, Dubuque... Paisser J
Oshkosh; the Hon. W. M. Sp
John Shields, Perth, Scotland
Toledo; E. J. Bonsfield, Engls
Philadalphia; J. G. Das Toledo; E. J. Bonsfeld, Engle Philadelphia; J. G. Das La.; William Tilden, New Delmese, Ceylon; G. Sachs G. N. Sharples, U. S. A.; F. J. G. Grund Pacific—The Hon. Boston; the Hon. D. M. Fox. Hon. G. A. Bassett, Jamesiow Louis B. Gunekel, Ohio; the Heer, St. Louis; R. C. Perkina, Newcomb, Winnipez, Manitol R. Paul; W. H. Todd, Manitol

default in both States, the Conydefault in both States, the Con-gents in Alabama and Arkansas, not think it worth while to give esult in elaborate detail, from he mails slowly brought in the sw points where there are tele-

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Y.) Times publishes a list of ho have carpet-bagged to New ined fat offices. This is the he Confederate carpet-bagger ho holds one of the fattest of-

nolds the Chief-Deputyship under riff Connon, of New York. Next chief, it is the largest-paying on with the Shrievalty, the comes running as high as \$30,000 to Maj. Quincy's office is technically der-of-Arrest Deputy, and to him reders of arrest made by the courts New York.—a most responsible re is a great deal of money in it imate fees are received, with op-did immensely to receipts by segret ind ways that are dark. Who is not have the should be thus favored with meeratic patronage? This Maj. The having charge of that den of Rebel deputy in service under the having charge of that den of Rebel der, Libby Prison, during the War. remembered, was tried by court-hington at the conclusion of the ricted and hanged for barbarons | Union prisoners that were placed ge. His deputy, Maj. Union, by r. enjoys the honors and emolute yielding a larger income than not the United States. of Wiez is working for Tilden ith all his might, night and day, all his might, night and day. dovernment would be improved nto the hands of the "solid

Times has DISRABLI upon the hip. has smarted under the criticism ent of the Bulgarian atroctics, sent a letter to the Times, from the following extract:

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universal currency in this shape, d in Mr. GLAUSTONE'S pamphlet (p. y accept the correction "Oriental", "to which latter word, Lord Bra-es, it is difficult to annex a precise

olution. The Congress assemo, and declared the result of the elections, by which LERDO DE en once more called to the Presi-abinet has been reconstructed as ister of War, Gen. Escobbo; Government, JUAN JOSE BAZ, ernor of the City of Mexico; of LE SAAVEDRA, a jurist and mem-ess; of Foreign Affairs, ROMERO withstanding the result of the elecnot yet secure. A letter from the not yet secure. A letter from the co to the San Francisco Chronicla LAZ, the revolutionary leader, and rominent soldier, have both propost TEJADA, and renewed their efforts. The theatre of war has red from the Rio Grande to the and at last accounts several memporters of the Government kid-

OLL does not think the country is eternal bow-wows; on the conof local and national taxation,

of local and national taxation, its popular education and civclosed the expression of this lee following eloquent words: any friends; the world is getting to a dream that prisons will not dwith the shade of the gallows; will not always exist in this world; d hand of want will not always be narity; that wisdom will sit in the thonesty will sit in the courts; that wisdom will sit in the grand in all the pulpits, and that pressing in education, in everycarry out the grand, the splendid merican people. innati speech last week Col-

asked by a Democrat in the copposed the Reformer, Sam J.

B gave these as some of the opposition:
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G JUDD, in his letter in mlogizing the secret order of ," of which he was the Grand Illinois in 1863 and 1864, says numbered "100,000 in Illinois, ortion of whom were and had he Union army, and not a few and had been officers in that D will confer a great favor on ill furnish the press with a list the Union army who belonged while he was their Grand Comselines giving to the press the rederal officers in that highly which was so "loyal to the Union and so devoted to the laws," perhaps he may be induced to produce a list at the trial of his libel suit.

A citizen of Washington, Ind., who lives near the residence of Blue-Jeans Williams, says in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette:

The color of Mr. Williams' clothing was not always "blue." It seems that previous to the Rebellion his favorite dress was "blue jeans." But after the commencement of hostilities, and our armies had met with some reverses in the field, the spirit of secession was rampant in Southern Indians. The Democracy declared that the South tould never be conquered, and Mr. Williams was to thoroughly convinced that their assertions were true, that, for the sake of popularity among his Rebel-sympathizing friends, he laid saide his "blue" and dressed himself in butternut. After the close of the War he found that butternut suits had gone out of style, so he quietly laid aside his butternut suit and dressed himself again in "blue." The affidavits of a number of Mr. Williams' responsible meighbors can be furnished in proof of this statement. The tailor who cut and made Mr. Williams' butternut suit lives near this place.

speech at Danville, Ind., gave the following reasons for thinking it not safe to restore the Confederates to the control of the tor BOOTH, of California, in a recent of the United States:

of the United States:

When I find the Democratic party, as a compacted mass, cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, all other questions in my mind are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins. For 15 years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for 15 years it has resisted every great political idea; for L5 years it has sendeavored to suppress every grand political interance, and the time has come—yea, the fullness of the time—when it should cumber the ground no longer.

#### PERSONAT.

It is said that Mr. Belknap is going to California Col. Valentine Baker is the Constantinople cor-

col. Valentine Baker is the Constantinople cor-respondent of a London paper.

Prof. Proctor says scientists are the least credu-lous of men. with the possible exception of lawyers.

After the bill-posters the horse-doctors. The
latter have just held a convention at Philadelphia. Mr. McVicker's lease of the Lyceum Theatre, in

ginning Nov. 1. President Grant witnessed a performance of "Our Boys" at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Phil-

adelphia, Friday night. The New York Sun hopes young Mr. Bennett will not allow his youthful indignation and rash impulses to play polo with his judgment. In the concluding lecture of his New York course Mr. Huxley stated that evolution now rests on as strong a basis as the Copernican system. The Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, formerly of Chicago, has recently published a volume of ser-mons and a work on "The Ministry of Affliction."

Mr. Fremantle securing a majority of but 200 votes. Such a victory is almost a defeat. Blackwood's Magazine says that a German's ca-pacity of boring and being bored is inexhaustible, —which ought at once to fix the nationality of the professional funny-men, but, unfortunately, does

Thaddens Stevens, many years ago, cleared two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy by first procuring an order for separate trials and then showing how clearly impossible it was that one man should be guilty of sconspiracy.

The New York Theosophical Society—made have sent to the Far East for a first-class magician, and the New York World brings the joyful intel-ligence that an expert flend has been secured.

The plous people of New York were considerably distressed by the announcement of Gen. Newton's intention to explode the Hell-Gate mine on Sunday. But he remained firm in his determination, as the hour of high-tide on that day was the most

as the hour of high-tide on that day was the most convenient for his purposes.

The New York Tribuse renews the charge that Frank Moulton involved the firm of Woodruff & Robinson in frauds on the revenue which cost \$50,000 to compromise, and that he was obliged to retire from the partnership on account of his indiscretion. Woodruff & Robinson have denied these allegations point blank. There seems to be a partnership on a point plank. a pretty chance of a big libel-suit.

The Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin has been libeled in New York for various small debts, amounting in all to about \$1,700. Her owners intended, after winning the cup from the Madeline, to sell her for a large sum, as was done with the Canadian yacht Ina, in Chicago. Failing in this, they are likely to let her go for half the estimated

Mr. Edward Arnott, formerly of the New Chicago Theatre, has become a member of Wallack's company in New York. That theatre is to open a week from to-night with a new comedy entitled "Forbidden Fruit." Theatricals in New York are very lively just now, on account of the Centennial. It is said that Jarrett & Palmer have already cleaned \$50,000.

very lively just now, on account of the Centennial. It is said that Jarrett & Palmer have aiready cleared \$50,000 above expenses on the six weeks' run of 'Sardanapalus," and there is no evidence of an abatement in popular interest.

Mr. Walter, M. P., spoke of the relative merit of New York and Chicago pavements without sufficient knowledge. He had not at that time been in Chicago for many years. Miles of pavement in Chicago that a few years ago were as smooth and solid as a parlor floor are now falling away in rotienness. It is true, however, that new Nicolson is better than any variety of stone; and if one can afford to put down a fresh pavement every five or six years none can be better for the purpose than that which has been so extensively used in Chicago.

The following story is told in the New York Pribuas: 'Bostonians are never so happy as when they are giving a good-humored jibe at New York. It is pleasantly related that at a small party in Boston, the host, having as his guest a genial New-Yorker, and wishing that he should have a good impression of Boston brains, introduced him to Mr. H., a gentleman of repute in 'literary tircles' and an admirable talker. After a while, mcountering his New York friend alone, he said: 'How did you like Mr. —, Dick?' 'Very much indeed,' was the reply. 'He is a good fellow, but' (sotto voce) 'those trousers were never made for him.'"

The Junior class at Princeton College has been

The Junior class at Princeton College has been hrown into a state of excitement by the admission to some lectures of colored students from the Theological Department. Princeton draws students largely from the South, and there is no other Northern college which contains so many irreconcilables as it does. The "nigger" question is therefore full of dark possibilities for it. There is svidence of a disposition on the part of the President and Faculty to temporize with the chivalrous Southerners, and such excuses are offered as that the negroes are in no sense members of the class, and that they are few in number. Dr. McCoshowes it to himself to declare that every department of Princeton College snall be open to every American who can pay his bills.

If Mr. Bret Harte doesn't soon stop writing let-The Junior class at Princeton College has been

If Mr. Bret Harte doesn't soon stop writing let-lers to the newspapers about the purchase of critics in connection with his play, the public will lose the slight feeling of respect that it may now igno-antily, entertain for him. Mr. Harte is anxious to have a libel-suit instituted by somebody. Why does not he himself institute a libel-suit against the New York. These which charges him with the New York Times, which charges him with fraudulently selling one piece of work twice over? As to the direct charge which Mr. Harte makes, that the critic of the World was bought, it is sufcient to answer that the World was about the only

that the critic of the World was bought, it is sufficient to answer that the World was about the only felent to answer that the World was about the only paper in New York which noticed the play favorably. It might well have been bought. The fact does not at all affect, the integrity of the other critics who condemned the play roundly, as it deserved. We are only pained that to the condemnation of the play it is now necessary to add condemnation of the play it is now necessary to add condemnation of the author, the business-manager, and the principal acter.

Tremont House—C. E. Clark, Boston; W. Octlin, Concord, N. H.; W. H. Campbell, Liverpool; the Hon. G. H. Deane, Massachusetts; Gen. S. E. Carey, New Orleans; the Hon. H. W. Williamson, Quincy; J. T. Buckingham, Cuba; Clinton DeWitt, New York; C. D. Sammels and R. D. Walley, Rngland; Rugene Shaw, Eau Claire....Sherman House—Geb. J. Kilpatrick, New Jersey; R. E. Hughes, England; G. T. Coffins, New York; D. S. Hhes, New York; C. Mihles, New Orleans; J. M. Ellison, Colorado Springs; Joseph Wilkinson, Stillwhter, Minn.; G. W. Newman, Emporia, Kan.; V. H. Ward, Burialo; M. K. Sawyer, Dubuque, Palmer House—John Smith, Oshkosh; the Hon. W. M. Springer, Springfield, John Shields, Perth, Scotland; F. E. Parsons, Toledo; E. J. Bonsfield, England; Alfred Ireland, Palmese, Ceylon; G. Sachsenberg, Germany; G. N. Sharples, U. S. A.; F. B. Rice, St. Louis, ... Grand Pacific—The Hon. G. G. Hubbard, Boston; the Hon. D. M. Fox, Philfdelphis; the Hon. Louis B. Gunckel, Ohio; the Hon. John S. Cavender, St. Louis; R. C. Perkins, England; G. F. Newcomb, Winnipeg, Manitoba; George Culver, M. Paul; W. H. Todd, Manitoba.

#### FOREIGN.

All Europe Imminently in Danger of a Gigantic War.

No Hopes of England's Terms Being Accepted by Turkey.

No Probability that Russia Would Permit Servia's Acceptance of Them.

The Warlike Designs of Russie Growing More Obtrusive.

A Troop of 10,000 Russian Veterans Sent to the Servian Front.

Hostile Demonstrations to Be Resumed All Round To-Day.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says preparations have been made to enable Tchernayeff's army to carry on the war a long period if an armistice is not concluded at the expiration of the present truce. Volunteers and contributions of money continue to arrive from Russia.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—Le Nord's special from Constantinople gives the following as the points of England's proposed basis for negotiations of peace: First, unconditional armistice; second, the statu quo ante-bellum to be maintained as regards Servia and Montenegro, with an extension of territory for the latter; third, liberal provision for local autonomy in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria.

MORE WAR MORE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Standard's special

from Belgrade Sunday evening says: "No news has been received of the conclusion of an an armistice yet. England's basis for pacification will fall through. The Russians are determined to carry on the war at any cost. The truce, which ends at midnight, will be followed by the immediate resumption of hostilities.

Preparations were making here this morning for a continuance of war, glaringly at variance with the efforts to make peace."

BUSSIA BOSSING THE JOB.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Standard's Belgrade correspondent says a great war demonstration was made Saturday on the occasion of the presentation to the legion of Russian cavalry of a banner sent to Servia from Moscow. Prince Milan and the Bishop of Belgrade took part in the ceremonies. The legion is a fine body of men, evidently old soldiers. If the 10,000 Russians who have now arrived are like these volunteers, the Turks will have to meet a foe different from that hitherto encountered. These men started for the front Sunday morning. A Russian General, whose name cannot be revealed, is to command the army of the Drina, and Col. Becker will command the army of the Ibar. When these changes are effected, not a single Servian will remain in a chief command.

THE SITUATION. LONDON, Sept. 25—A Times dispatch dated Belgrade, Sunday evening, ays: The diplomatic situation is believed to stand at present as follows: England has submitted conditions as a basis of peace between Turkey and the Christian Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The other Powers have given their assent to the English proposals. These conditions have been communicated to the Porte. If the Porte agrees to them, there will be a formal armistice; if it rejects them, it rejects the armistice; and hostilities will be immediately renewed. It is stated in official circles that the Turks are willing to remain on the defensive for the present, but it is doubtful whether the Servians will act in accordance with any such semi-official intimation. The war feeling in Servia runs high. As the feeling at the headquarters of the Army of the Morava is in favor of the renewal of hostilities, Gel. Tehernayeff will undertake some movement early Monday morning."

movement early Monday morning." A special from Nisch to the Time reports that the Servians attacked the Turkish outposts at the bridge below Trujan on Friday. The Turks replied with artillery, and, after an hour's firing, the Servians withdrew.

A Cettinie special to the Times states that the Montenegrins are preparing for active opera-tions in the direction of Zaslap.

MONDAY. A special to the Standard from Suetozar declares that the Turks will resume the offensive

BELGRADE, Sept. 24.—The Committee of the Servian Skuptschina have approved the proc-lamation of Milan as King, and call on the

Servian Skuptschina have approved the proclamation of Milan as King, and call on the Government to co-operate.

\*\*POREIGN AID FOR THE SERVIANS.\*\*

\*\*Orrespondence London Trimes.\*\*

Bright Aid. S.—Yesterday 65 Russians arrived, and early this morning 207. The greater part of these are private soldiers; many of them wear the bronze cross given for service in the Caucasus, and not a few have four or five medals. There are, however, among them many peasants who are enlisting for the first time. The common soldiers are generally in civil attire; the officers, however, wear full Russian uniform. The Kalch Maidar has been made lively all day with their patriotic songs. There are also officers of the Italian army. They propose to put the Servians to no expense, and require only to be allowed to attach themselves to their countrymen. Already here are Count Fulle, Lieutenant of cavalry; Capt. Cleso Cerette, and Lieuts. Caragwa and Frazzaroli, of the infantry. Their service will, therefore, be on the Drina. The Minister of War has accepted this offer. This is the result of the great meetings at Rome and Milan.

The servian nurses have been ordered to leave the Belgrade hospitals in consequence of complaints by the Russian ladies of the levity of their conduct.

\*\*NOTICE ON THE SERVIA.\*\*

\*\*Orrespondence London Telegraph\*\*, BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 2.—I have had a long interview with Gen. Klapka, whose opinion on the state of things in the East is peculiarly valuable, seeing how intimate he is with the high officials of Turkey, while his passionate love of freedom has been proved by his whole career.

I did not venture to ask the General's object in visiting Constantinople, but the recent check in the Morava had led the advisers of the Porte to summon. a councilor whose opinion they have so much cause to value, and the neglect of whose tactics has brought them to their present difficulty. My report of what passed between us Isubmitted for his consideration and he indorsed it as a truthful record of his views. The General confided

first article of his creed in politics that the aggrandizement of Servis means ruin to him, and the hatred of Russia becomes only more profound as years go on. If Count Andrassy be determined to let this covert invasion proceed the Magyars demand an equal liberty, and the Turk, but to resist their hereditary foes, the Russ and the Serb. To such a pass things have come.

In answer to my question why Servia was regarded with such dislike by the Magyar, the General replied with a short course of history. Ever since the appearance of the Slavs on the left bank of the Danube, an event coincident with the first struggles of the Magyar against oppression, they have been always added by their brethren across the river. In 1848, 12,000 of them committed ferocions outrages against the pstriots of Hungary until utterly exterminated. These things

Successful Fulmination of the Schemes of the Sappers and Miners.

Gathering of a Host of Expectant People to See Great Sights.

The Facile Gates of Hell Too Lightly Barred" to Afford a Sublime Spectacle.

Triumphant Splintering of the Hidden Obstacles to Navigation.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

The following extracts are from a private letter written by an American gentleman residing in one of the interior towns of Bulgaria, and will be read with interest in connection with the stirring news received by mail and cable from that unhappy country:

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE MAN SAVED.
FALMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 24.—The American

FALMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 24.—The American bark Norway has put in here in consequence of damages received in the collision Saturday night with the bark Wave Queen, belonging to Shoreham. One seaman climbed on board the Norway, and is the only person known to be saved from the Wave Queen, which disappeared.

FAIRS.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24.-Preparations for the

sixteenth annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricul-tural and Mechanical Association, which will open the 2d of October and continue one week,

SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Sangamon County Fair closed to-day, and by reason of the

rain in the early part of the week has scarcely

rain in the early part of the week has scarcely more than met expenses, though a grand success considered as an exhibition. The programme to-day included several races, the principal one being a free-for-all trot for \$500, mile heats; first horse, \$300; second, \$125: third, \$75. Following is the summary:

575. Following is the summary:
L. Glenn, Jacksonville, names Monarch Rule. 1
H. Hathaway, Taylorsville, names Farmer's
Maid. 2
C. M. Hall, Galesburg, names Sleek Follow. 3
Time-2:41%; 2:364; 2:36.

Monarch Rule won the last heat, but it was given the Maid on the allegation of a foul Monarch's driver enters a protest.

A running two-mile dash—purse, \$175—was won by Whipsaw, owned by John Rhoads, of Altamont, in 3:45%.

CARLINVILLE.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

. EARTHQUAKE.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 24.—Two successive and heavy shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in this city at 12 o'clock to-night. So great was

the effect that the alarm was general through-out the city. People left their beds, globes were shaken, and chandeliers broken. My thought it a boiler explosion. No damage was done in the city, as far as we are able to ascer-

CERTAINLY WORTH INVESTIGATING.

The immense practical advantages of the new invention of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,—

their new automatic sewing-machine; different in principle from every other sewing-machine manufactured. On view at Centennial Machin-ery Hall, Sec. C 7, Col. 50; and at 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived on her British Majesty's ship Amethyst to-day.

DUFFERIN.

by Whipsaw, owned by John Rhoads, of nont, in 3:45%.

#### Curt Note of the Chief Engineer to Mr. William E. Dodge.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—With a slight tremor of the earth throughout the city, and the upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river. Hallett's Point reef at Hell Gate was demolished this afternoon. The triumph of American engineering accomplished by Gen. John Newton was completed in the precise time and manner intended, and

in one of the interior towns of Bulgaria, and will be read with interest in connection with the stirring news received by mail and cable from that unhappy country:

Monasthir, Ang. 17, 1876.—..., We are in no apparent danger now. The Bashl-Bazouks have been sent from here, and of the Turks only old men and boys are left. The ruling population being outnumbered by the ruled 20 to one, they are kept from being as insuiting as formerly. It is sad to see how like whipped dogs these Bulgarians act. Character seems gone, spirit wanting, and the submission is suilen.

There is so much corruption among the so-called Christians that I have little hope of any change for the better for some time to come. Every one of them is profane. Their word is not to be taken even under oath. They will lie even when the truth would seem to be to their advantage. Lying sand cheating is the poor man's stock. You can have no idea of the tyranny here. The Government has taxed this people as no other people on the face of the earth is taxed. Not satisfied with a tenth, they have taken an eighth. Then the rich Christians of M. were aummoned before the Pasha and commanded to make a gift to the Sultan of 45 horses; also to furnish and support five men who shall take care of said horses as long as the Government may wish. Besides this 1,000 pickaxes were demanded. Then 3,000 pounds of butter had to be supplied. Now. 68 horses more are required, or said rich men must sit in jail. The rich are held responsible, but all Christians are taxed for this gift.

Justice is never administered if the Judge can help is. Such tyranny as we are compelled to see beggars description. Robberies are an hourly occurrence in some villages; but allas in most of the villages in the North, and on the highways there is little or nothing left to be stolen. In many places the stores are closed. Business has virtually suspended, and here, as elsewhere, money is very scarce. Thousands of men are out of employ.

You have read of the horrible barbarities in the North, but About 11 o'clock streams of pedestrians were winding their way across the city to points of observation on the east side. Vast numbers of observation on the east side. Vast numbers of strangers came to see what everybody expected would be a magnificent spectacle. The street cars going up town were loaded with citizens, and First and Second avenues,

AS VIEWED FROM THE HEIGHTS, were black with pedestrians moving toward Ninetieth street. About 2 o'clock the cross

treets and avenues from which a view could be had were swarming with people, and the house-tops along the east side were crowded. Thou-sands of gehicles of every description filled the

heights and cross streets. amongst residents of First avenue and cross streets from Eighty-second to Ninety-sixth streets, and some houses were entirely deserted by residents through fear of rocks being hurled across the river or a huge wave being caused by the upheaval. Every house in the vicinity had its doors and windows open as a matter of precaution; but the great mass of the people had no fears whatever, and spectators swarmed on piers and low grounds directly in line with the rock, where they GREAT ALARM PREVAILED

WOULD HAVE BEEN DROWNED BY THOUSANDS in case of a wave. The police lined First and

speed will be made within the amphitheatre, when they can be witnessed by all the spectators. The spacious and elegantly embellished grounds have also been put-sin fine condition, and, in fact, everything has been done that careful attention and money would do to make this fair exceed anything of the kind ever held in the country. arose from all the northeast side of the city, and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rung out

and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rung out joyously,

AND ALL WAS OVER.

The report was scarcely noticeable, not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water save just over the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air, and

NOT A PANE OF GLASS WAS BROKEN in the city or on Ward's Island. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of row-boats set out at their best speed for Hell Gate, each anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the explosion. That the work was effectually done is the general feeling, and this also appears from the fact that the police-boat passed over the spot in safety. Ward's Island was considered a favorable place to view the explosion, and the applications to go there by the police-boat Seneca and the boat of the Commissioners of Emigration were very numerous, but the invitations issued were limited to a

A SERICT PARTY, of whom Mayor Wyckham, Gen. Arthur, Collector of the Port; Aldermen Lewis, Hess, and Moreys, Smith E. Lane, ex-Speaker Hitchman, Police Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols, Emigration Commissioner Forest, Edirection Commissioner Dowd, and a large number of city officials and politicians. Probably

THE FINEST VIEW

of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's Place,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Macoupin County Fair closed its annual session to-day. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Information has been received here to the effect that the Imperial Govceived here to the effect that the Imperial Government will not advise her Majesty to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the act passed by the Canadian Legislature to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchecquer for the Dominion of Canada.

An order has been passed in Council increasing the toll of 1/2 cent now levied on hogs passing through the Dominion slide to 11/2 cents per hog.

Redication Commissioner Dowd, and a large number of city officials and politicians. Probably

THE FINEST VIEW

of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's Place, some 700 yards east of Hallett's Point. The ground is high, and Hell-Gate did not appear more than 200 yards away. It was from this point that, Gen. Newton and the telegraph operators sent the electric fluid into the inline. Suddenly a cloud of water, turned into white spray, shot up just off Hallett's Point. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks, and lumber, and at the same moment

A HEAVY SHOCK

ran through the ground, and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling, and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and, in 10 seconds, the water had become level again, and no traces were left but a large yellow space caused by mud and other substances thrown up. At the works it was found that the coffer-dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close to the shaft was thrown a distance of 10 feet, but other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up. The tide has been materially changed by the explosion, and now the current sets directly on Big and Little Mill Rocks. They will have to be exploded next.

Mr. William E. Dodge having addressed a long letter to Gen. Newton on his "unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath," and intimating that he was making a public show of the explosion. Gen. Newton forwarded the following reply:

HALLET'S POINT, Sept. 23.—To Mr. William E. Dodge—Sin: I received a communication from you, dated Sept. 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common countrelise of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even knew of your refusal to accept one. The tru

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—President Grant will leave town on a visit to Cornell University, while leave town on a visit to Cornell University, where his son is being educated. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. and Mrs. Sartoris will accompany him. During the first week of October the Exhibition will be visited by the pupils of the public schools of Pittsburg, by whom separate excursions to the grounds numbering 1,500 each will be made.

YELLOW FEVER.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The Superintendent of the United States Marine Hospital Service has taken all possible precautionary measures against the spread of yellow fever in the Atlantic coast ports. Marine Hospital Sur-

geons who have had great experience in yellow fever at Shreveport have been ordered to Savannah, and should arrive there to-morrow. The medical authorities here speak very highly of the professional skill of the physicians in Baltimore who have charge of the Board of Health and are attempting to prevent the spread of disease in that city. There is no official information here which shows that the disease in Baltimore is not the typho-malarial fever which the local physicians term it. Whatever the nature of the disease there, the precautionary measures taken are the same that would be taken if yellow fever was actually prevalent, and they are said to be such as would be the most likely to prevent the spread of the contagion. The Government medical authorities here have little fear of the infection this winter north of the ports where it now rages.

SAVANNAR, Sept. 24.—Interments to-day, 23, of which 18 were yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—There have been no further cases of yellow fever for the last three days. The alarm in a great measure has sub-aided.

#### SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The last three professional games to be played in Chicago in 1876 will take place this week, the Chicagos and Hartfords meeting to-morrow and Wednesday, and the Bostons of 1875 meeting Capt. Anson's picked nine this afternoon at 8:15. The latter game will be one of the best of the season.

The telegraph did not happen to inform us that the Hartfords met the Stars, of Syracuse, Friday last, and shared the fate of the White Friday last, and shared the fate of the Stocking being beaten by 1 to 0. A SKIN GAME.

Stocking being beaten by 1 to 0.

A SKIN GAME.

It seems from the following extract from the New York Herald of Saturday that the pool-buyers in New York are not more honest than those of Chicago:

The game which was played Friday at Chicago between the Chicago and Boston Clubs was the cause of no little excitement last evening in Johnson's pool-rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. It seems that a number of betting men were getting the score by innings before it was received in the pool-rooms, they having received the first three innings before any had been received by the pool-seller. Knowing that the score was 7 to 1 in favor of the Bostons, they bet heavily on the Bostons, the pools selling at the rate of 50 to 25 and 35 to 14. In the next two innings, however, the tide changed, the Chicagos scoring five in the fourth and one in the fifth, which tied the score. It was then announced that the score was being received outside before it was in the rooms; consequently, all bets were declared off. At the close of the game the winners claimed their money, on the ground that they had bet in good faith. They sent for McMan, who decided the matter in favor of the winners. The pools will be paid to-day. There is about \$3,000 in the pool-box.

THE TURF.

would have seen do seen by thousands in case of a wave. The police lined First and Second svenues, and were stationed amongst the crowds on the rocks, to be available in case of a panic. A bird's-eye view of the point of interest was had by 12,000 or 13,000 people at the heights between Eighty-second and Ninety-sixth streets at Third avenue, where there were no houses. Directly opposite, across the river, was Hallett's Point, and the timbers and shanties at the opening of the shaft. Nearly midway in the river, but a trifle to the north was a little siand with a boat-house, and a few hundred yards to the south, a little rock surmounted by an advertising board.

THE ROCK TO BE BLASTED

HIM BOOK THE LOUISVILLE RACES.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—Great Tenbro LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—Great Tenbroeck, having made the best three mile record under a pull, will Wednesday next run against Fellow-craft's time, the Louisville Jockey Club giving \$1,000 if he accomplishes the feat. The track will be prepared specially for the race. It is thought that Crouse's Add, who ran him so close Saturday, will be his companion in the contest, and the betting is almost even on Tenbroeck against time. Halffare arrangements have been made with all the

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—The rowing match for the championship of the Mississippi River came off this afternoon between the St. Louis Rowing Club and the Western Club, and was won by the latter. Four-cared shells 30 feet long were used. The course was from the head of Arsenal Island up to the bridge and return; distance about seven miles; time, 59½ minutes. An immense crowd of people covered the bridge and lined the abores of the river to witness the

## FIRES.

AT KANKAKEE, ILL..

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 24.—The reside William Whitcomb, on the South Side, burned this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock; insured for \$1,500.

SUICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Kenkuk, Ia., Sept. 24.—A German named Dr.

John Muller attempted to commit suicide in a
most shocking manner last night. He first
drew a razor across his throat from ear to ear, drew a razor across his throat from ear to ear, inflicting an ugly gash, and partially severing the windpipe. He then plunged a dissecting-knife into his breast, but this struck a rib and caused no serious injury. When found he was lying on the bed, stark naked and weltering in lying on the bed, stark naked and weltering in his own gore. The razor and dissecting-knife were lying beside him, and on the floor near the bed a hatchet, which he had also made use of. He left a letter assigning remorse of conscience and disappointed ambition as the motives for the act. He is now lying in a critical condition, the wound in the throat being considered a dangerous one.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad has reduced wages between 10 and 20 per cent in all its labor departments. It is reported that all coal-mining and transportation companies make a similar reduction Monday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.—Arrived, the steamer Marathon, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 24.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

AN AMERICAN PRIVILEGE.

New York, Sept. 24.—Five students have withdrawn from Princeton College rather than sit with a negro.

Montaland.

Montaland.

A Paris letter of the 7th says: "A case which came before the Paris Tribunal yesterday has caused a good deal of miscellaneous gossip in all circles of society. It appears that Mile. Celine Montaland, the well-known actress, finding her tendency to emboupoint becoming too promone to enable her to appear on the stage as the glass of fashion and the mold of form, had recourse to a system of Banting invented by a Dr. Gerard. She underwent, according to the Indiscrete details made public in court, 235 hours of "massage." The fee of the Doctor was 20 francs per hour, but he condescended to be gallant enough to take her case in hand for 10 francs an hour. But, alas! The emboupoint would not decrease, and Dr. Gerard having failed to effect the cure he promised Mile. Celine Montaland refused to pay him more than 600 francs. The medical gentleman claimed 2,850 francs, and put a restraint on the actress' salary at the Varieties. Mile. Montaland appealed against this restraint, and the Court gave judgment in her favor."

The Transportation Question in Oregon.
The transportation problem in its westward flight has at length reached Oregon, and at the coming session of the Legislature, the State will be asked to moderate the charges of the existing railroads, to purchase the locks on the Willamette, and to press the opening of communications with the East, either by the Northern Pacific Railroad, or by a new line south to Winnemucca on the Central Pacific or to the Union Pacific in Utah. None of these projects are likely to be undertaken by the State, as it is limited in its borrowing power, but they indicate the popular anxieties.

#### CRIMINAL NEWS

Developments of the Molly-Maguire Trials at Pottsville, Pa.

A Murder at Rosehill, Cook County, Ill., Saturday Night.

Daring Attempt of Bank Burglars at Pittsburg Last Night.

Twenty-Five Negroes Killed in the Latest Southern Massacre.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Dispitch to New York Heraid.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 22.—During the trials of the Molly Maguire murderers here the public have been treated to a succession of startling surprises by McParlan, the detective, and it was thought that the full extent of the deviment plotted or executed by them was developed, but the climax was only reached to-day.

Michael Lawlor, who was on trial for being an accessory before and after the fact of the murder of Thomas Sanger, was called to the stand and made a clean breast of all he knew about the Mollies. He confirmed McParlan in even minute particulars and went beyond him in painting the almost incredible savageness of his former associates. The atrocity of the recent murders was completely eclipsed by a deed of villainy that was plotted and came near being carried out in 1873.

In Jackson Patch, a small mining village near Mahonoy City, lived several Kilkenny Irishmen, who belonged to the gang known as the Sheet-Iron Gang. Between these men and the Mollies a deadly fend existed, and collisions were not infrequent. On one occasion the Sheet-Iron men beat some Mollies in Mahonoy City, treating them severely. The society at large espoused their quarrel, and it was actually decided to take 200 picked men, led by the county delegate, and go to Jackson's Patch in the dead of night. The programme was to set fire to the houses of the obnoxious Kilkenny men and either burn the lumates or shoot them down as they tried to escape from the flames. The night was fixed and the men gathered at the rendezvous in Shenandoah, eager to be led on to the accomplishment of this hellish plan. Barney Dolan, the county delegates, did not come. A man named John McDonald, who had a great deal of influence with the crowd, was appealed to by Lawlor and one or two others not to allow the men to proceed in the business. The fearful consequences of setting the houses on fire at night and burning women and children to death were laid before this potentiate, and he was finally hiduced to adm

THE ROSEHILL HOMICIDE.

THE ROSEHILL HOMICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Tribume.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-night by reports regarding the death of Edward Elvandorf, a driver employed by John Dickinson, of Evanston, at Peter Yager's saloon, north of the Catholic Church at Rosehill, which is a very disreputable place. Deputy-Sheriff Carney, George Monteith, a cousin of the deceased, and several other citizens visited the saloen during the evening, but the crowd of Germans around the saloon were very reticent, and gave such contradictory accounts of the affair that it is impossible to ascertain the facts. Elvandorf started from here this morning in company with John Train, a cigar-maker, for a big spree, intending to meet a couple of girls at Rosenill, attend a dance there, and take them to the city to-night. They first visited Niles,

Rosentil, attend's dance there, and take them to the city to-night. They first visited Niles, and became considerably intoxicated. They met the girls about 4 o'clock. One of them says that the deceased chased her into the saloon, she being afraid to go with them because of their condition. One report is Elvandorf raised a row in the saloon, was put out, but returned, when the crowd again attempted to eject him. During the scuffle he was pushed towards the door and struck on his forehead, when he fell backward off the steps. The fall broke his neck, killing him instantly. The crowd afterwards disclaimed all knowledge of the affair, saying that the man was not in the saloon at all. Train seemed utterly indifferent of the fate of his companion, and continued his spree, being at a dance near by at last accounts. One of the girls, Hattie Decker, of Highland Park, was brought here, but her story varies with every repetition, as does that of all other participants in the affair. Several of the citizens who saw the body think the deceased was struck with a alung-shot. Justice Jackson, of Rogers' Park, has taken charge of the remains. So much mystery attends the affair that it should be investigated. Deceased was from Albany, and had been in Evanston but four weeks. He was an industrious young man about 22 years of age.

THE LATEST MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Gov. Chamberlain passed through Washington to-day on his return to South Carolina. It seems, from dispatches received by him from Columbia within the last three days, that the truth about the recent disturbances at Rouse's Bridge, Alken County, has not been fully stated. It is said 25 negroes were killed during Sunday and Monday last, and only two white men reported killed. Dispatches received by Gov. Chamberlain, and letters received by Gov. Chamberlain, and letters received by Senator Patterson this morning, state the number of negroes killed as varying from 30 to 100, and that no whites were killed. The whites were from Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C., and Columbia County, Ga. It is said, in these letters and dispatches, that the pretended cause of the disturbance was an assault by two colored men upon a white woman, whose person they attempted to rob. One of the negroes was killed and the other escaped. Then followed the slaughter as above related during the two subsequent days. THE LATEST MASSACRE.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—An attempt was made to rob the Second National Bank of this made to rob the Second National Bank of this city this evening by three men, as yet unknown. When the watchman, Samuel Lewis, called at the bank about 9 o'clock, he was seized, zagged, handcuffed, and placed in a rear room on a bed. A short time after a young brother of the watchman came to the bank by appointment, having arranged to spend the night there. His coming alarmed the burglars and they escaped from the bank by leaping from an outside window. The alarm was immediately given and the men pursued. Lieut. Cronin. of the police, encountered them, when they fired upon him, wounding him seriously in two places. The men then crossed the river to Allegheny City, and the police kept in hot pursuit, but at this writing have not secured them. It appears that an entrance was gained to the bank by cutting through the hallway partition early in the evening, and preparation had been made to go to work on the safe after disposing of the watchman, whose arrival they seemed to have swaited.

BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Evidence for the prosecution in the Babcock case will close Wednesday, when the counsel for Gen. Babcock will move the Court to direct the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty;" but, this falling, the evidence for the defense will begin.

Didn't Save Him.

Lord Albemarle, whose "Recollections" have just been published, was in his youth a playiellow of the Frincess Charlotte. One winter day his grandmother proposed to take him to the play, of which he was very fond. "I told the Frincess," he says, "of the pleasure I had in prospect, and of my readiness to incur the almost inevitable penalty attached to that pleasure—a good flogging the following morning. From this, as I told her Royal Highness, there was no escape, for how was it possible after the play and a good supper to be in time for the section morning.

school? 'Leave that to me,' said the Princess, and forthwith penned a letter to Dr. Page taking upon herself the blame for my anticipated non-appearance. The morning after the play I came into school half an hour late, and was 'shown up' as a matter of course. With a deprecatory 'Please, Sir,' I presented my royal credentials. The Doctor glanced at the seal and the hieroglyphic 'Charlotte' on the envelope, and then dropped the letter into the pocket of his gown that his hand might be free to grasp the rod. His next proceeding was to perform that part of his duty which always seemed a pleasure. That done, he read the letter to the whole form, and added how glad he was that he had not opened it sooner, for he would have been under the painful necessity of disobeying his Royal Highness' commands."

#### CASUALTIES.

HORRIBLE:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—Yesterday afternoon, at Paxton, Ill., George Winthrop was making a balloon ascension from the Fair-Grounds, and while the balloon was about 50 feet from the earth it burst, and began to descend rapidly. The atmospheric resistance formed the canvas into a parachute, which checked the downward flight, but, when about 300 feet from the earth, the canvas rolled together, and the aeronaut came down with frightful velocity. As soon as the balloon burst, Winthrop was seen to climb from the basket and cling to the hoop attached thereto. When within about 20 feet of the ground he let go, and, at the same time, kicked the basket from under his feet, so as to fall cleaf from it. He struck upon his feet with such force that his legs were driven into the ground up to his knees. A crowd soon gathered around the unfortunate balloonist. He was insensible, his nose being broken and his forehead cut open by the hoop of the balloon. His back was also badly hurt, and, manifestly, there were internal injuries of a fatal character. He shortly afterwards returned to consciousness, speaking inarticulately, but could not be moved. He was reported to be dying this morning. The balloon was new, and was made in Cincinnati. The cause of the accident is attributed to the circumstance that the seams were too narrow. They gave way when subjected to severe pressure.

A SEVELE FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—This afternoon
Louis Oxenheim, a German butcher, fell from a
horse on Main street and was severely, and it is
believed fatally, injured by the horse tramping
on his bowels.

A PRINTER KILLED. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—John D. Lee, a printer, from Nashville, fell off the roof of a portice at his boarding-house last evening and died to-night. He will be buried by the members of the craft.

He wanted her (says the Danbury News), but she would not give her consent until she had consulted her parents. So he went into the room where they were and modestly stated the

room where they were and modestly stated the case:

"And you really thank you love her enough to marry her?" said the father after he had finished.

"Oh, yes, sir," said the youth in fervent eagerness, "I love her with all my soul. I love her better than I do my sife. She is my guiding star, the worshipped object of my every thought, every hope, every aspiration." He stood there with clasped hands, his face radiant with the strength of his devotion. There was a moment of pause, and then the mother softly asked:

"What do you think of that, old man?"

"That sounds like business, old woman," replied the satisfied father.

And so it was arranged that the daughter should accept her suitor.

And accept her suitor.

Michael Angelo's Father.

Some of Michael Angelo's correspondence has recently been published, and among it is a letter from his father, written at the time that the great artist was ill in Rome from overwork and the privations be habitually imposed on himself in order to save every ducat he could for his family. The letter is full of funny recipes and of a paternal anxiety which we cannot but feel is less for the son's own sake than for the sake of his earnings. "Take care of yourself," says the father; "concerning your profession, you are a ruined man if you lose your health (which God forbid)! Above all, take care of your head; keep it moderately warm, and never wash yourself; have yourself rubbed down, but do not wash."

Breakfasts.

M. Alexandre Dumas invariably begins the business of the day by warming himself a plate of soup which has been left out for him the night before. He can thus get up at whatsoever hour he pleases, independently of servanta whims, refresh himself, and set to work till noon. Napoleon III. took coffee and milk for breakfast, and the Pope takes black coffee. Buffon's breakfast consisted of a crust of bread and two glasses of wine. But the most remarkable of all breakfasts was the customary meal of the Emperor Charles V. In the small hours. A servant would awake his Majesty, and forthwith set before him a chicken stewed in milk. The Emperor ate it, dramsticks and all, and went to sleep again.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, improverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

Save Your Hair.—If you wish to save your sar and keep it strong and healthy, use "Bur-ett's Cocoaine."

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES

Great reduction in small sizes. Our \$1.75 two-but-ton real Jouvin Kid Gloves, in colored and black: 5% at 75c; 6 at \$1.00; 6% at \$1.25; 6% at \$1.50. All larger sizes, \$1.75. PARIS GLOVE STORE, 04 State-st. CLOAKS AND SUITS. **CLOAKS & SUITS** 

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We call attention to a large and elegant line of Ladies' Fall Cloaks and Suits of our own manufacture, copied from the latest designs from Berlin and

HERR BOSENTHAL, from Berlin, is Superintendent of Designing and Manufacturing in our Cloak and Suit Department,

and will guarantee a fit in every instance. Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks

made to order. Ladies ordering Velvet Cloaks or Polonaises can save 25 per cent, as Herr Rosenthal makes this a specialty.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

The Improvement of the Situation Continues --- Movement of Currency.

tiet Produce Markets -- Provisions dier -- Wheat Firmer---Grain Easier. FINANCIAL.

owards the close of the week the volume of mactions among the banks sensibly diminished. clearings given below show this defline, ch is probably to be attributed to the weather preceding week the bank clearings, which are epitome and reflax of all business, were larger a for the sorresponding period of 1875. This is they are less, being only \$18,200,000 against 200,000 in 1875. Even if this variation were due to a difference in the season, it is less than shrinkage of prices, and consequently represe no diminution of real business. It has a been a steady and growing dediction the interior for advances of currency leans. Considerable amounts of country pahave been rediscounted here. City commercial manufacturing paper is not yet fively offered demand from the Board of Trade for loans, is light.

e following new bank organized and authortic commence business is officially reported to
tomptroller of the Currency;
13. Union Mational Bank at Mount Holly. New
y, Authorized capital, \$110,000; pad. in capital,
100. Benjamin itidgway, President; Charles W.
ex. Jr. Cashier. Authorized to commence busitept. 15, 1870.
THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.
tagful publication has been issued by Rand,
ally & Co., of this city, in "The Bankers'
tory of the United States and Canada." It
tims a full list of the banks and bankers in
United States and Canada, and the names of

contains a full list of the banks and bankers in the United States and Canada, and the names of one or more reliable commercial lawyers in every own, as recommended by the banks. This Directory contains the names of 490 new banks not fiven in any other publication. It has been brought lown to date, 1, 222 changes, failures, new banks, itc., being announced that have occurred since lan. 1, 1876. The Directory is to be published innually, and cannot fail to become a valuable work of reference for the financial and commercial.

Balances, 347, 296, 15 652, 900, 67 968, 524, 58 888, 101, 27 829, 112, 11 181, 708, 42 818, 290, 331.00 \$1,762,643.15 21, 216, 574, 06 1, 820, 162, 25 FOR THE PAMILY OF THE HERO

he following circular is now being sent to every ik in the country, and it merits more than ordi-

r. Heywood could have saven in the strust, but, with a knife actually remlied that they could kill him, but

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

office particle by	Receipts.		Shipments.	
nd and to being	1976.	1975.	1870.	1875.
Flour, bris.,	7,379	5,956	5, 357	3,456
Wheat but	66, 230	99, 110	33, 311	96, 110
Corn, bu	257, 061	153, 600	26,918	87, 963 99, 884
Rye, bu	51,816 13,341	79,410	27, 684	800
Barley, bu	85, 970	19, 430	12, 193	17,795
Grass seed. Bs.	262, 245	117,590	239, 860	261,849
Flaxseed. be	297, 900	628, 495	158.780	20, 365
B. corn, Bs	48,000	4,750	20,000	22,160
C. meats, Ds	118, 246	213, 180	1, 642, 277	897, 236
Pork, pris	210	65	992	1,092
Lard Ba	96,500	20,700	278, 543	81,400
Tallow, Ds	23, 085	18, 882	81,000	60,000
Butter, De.	207, 946	111.018	276, 408	84.845
Live hogs, No.	12,501	6,622	4.000	5,804
Cattle, No	5,679	3,974	3,961	SALES TO THE SE
Sheep, No	147 847	151,008	150.804	181,730
Highwines, bris	58	80	84	442
Wool, DB	221,934	216,081	270, 320	186,815
Potatoes, bu	4,827	398	1,815	**** ******
Cosl, tons	6, 959	********	1,019	*********
Hay, tons,	9 890	*****	9 509	3, 490, 645
Lumber, m	8 001	840	2,563	1,011
Salt, bris	9, 690	081	6,659	2,880
Poultry, Bs	650	1,214	*********	
Poultry, coops.	43	371	********	
Game, pkgs	5	138	****	100
Cheese, bxs	834	2,137	184	9 594
G. apples, bris.	2.784	1.207	170	234

Withdrawn from store on Firday for city consumption: 6, 102 bu wheat, 434 bu corn, 556

hu cats, 788 hu rye

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Seturday morning: 5 cars No. 2 N. W.

Theat, 8 cars No. 1 spring. 88 cars No. 2 do, 49 cars No. 3 do, 25 cars and 1,500 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (178 whest); 94 cars high mixed corn, 335 cars and 1,200 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 118 cars and 8,400 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (551 corn); 5 cars white dats, 11 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 44 cars rejected do (60 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 23 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (30 rye); 2 cars No. 1 barley, 25 cars No. 2 do, 37 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade

to the Lockport mills was purchased to exchange for Minnesots wheat at 2c per bu premium on the latter. The Lockport mills have not ground any regular No. 2 this season. The statement was a

the shalling flowers of the control of the properties of the possible flowers of the control of

74-8.... 277, 097 254, 996 78, 708 36, 172, 275 258, 563, 812

Short Long Short ribs, clears, clears,

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. There was a good demand early, but the fact of light offerings made buyers for export fall back, and the purchasing was chiefly done by local dealers. Sales were reporteded 300 bris winters, partly at \$6.35; 1,000 bris apring extras, pertly at \$4.708.75; and 200 bris yre flour, partly at \$4.25. Total, 1,500 bris. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.50; medium winters, \$5.50@6.00; choice partng extras. \$5.2563.75; medium do, \$5.00@5.25; shipping extras. \$4.50@5.00; choice patents, \$6.50@7.50; common do, \$5.75@8.00; sour springs, \$3.00@3.75; epring superfues. \$3.00@3.50. Rys flour, \$4.00@4.25.

Bron—Was quiet and steady at Friday's quotations. Sales were 30 tons at \$9.25 on track and free on board cars; and 20 tons from winter wheat \$10.00, free on board. BREADSTUFFS.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$18.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was generally quiet and more steady than usual, averaging about the same as the preceding day, and closing kieske higher than Friday evening. Liverpool was quoted siow, but a shade dearer on cargoes, and New York was quiet but firmer on new wheat, for which there was a fair demand. Our receipts were larger, with rather light shipments. The stock in sight has increased four to five hundred thousand bu since the previous weekly report, making the latest stakement of aggregate more than \$,000,000 bu. The trading here was chiefly local, there being very few outside orders. Indeed, several commission men complain that the market recountly has been in such an artificial condition that their customers are sinks scaliphereder, and secure to the puts and calls dealt in on the curbstone after require hours. The demand for cash whost was a fair demand and steady, sciling chiefly at \$1.08, with little doing in round lots. It closed at \$1.04, \$1.0754. The lower grades were quiet, and new No.3 was easier. Seller October opened at \$1.04, sold at \$1.04, \$2.054 in \$1.054, \$4.054 in \$1.054, \$1.054, \$4.054 in \$1.054, \$5

LIVE STOCK. | CHICAGO | Courts | Hogs | Sheep | Monday | 3,722 | 12,788 | 415 | Tuesday | 4,778 | 15,125 | 1,548 | 476 | 4778 | 15,125 | 1,548 | 4778 | 15,125 | 1,548 | 4778 | 15,125 | 1,548 | 4778 | 15,125 | 1,548 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | 4778 | Total 24. 210 79. 589
Same week last year 20. 213 40. 589
Last week 85,077 65,677
ShipmentsMonday 1,355 3,113
Thesday 917 3,995
Wednesday 5,301 6,167
Thursday 2,397 4,033
Friday 3,961 4,060

Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Sol 6.167 444
Thursday.

2.397 4.033 1.813
Priday.

Total.

To

. 75.68.20.

—A further considerable increase of receipts place, but the demand has about kept pace upply, and prices have sustained no importe, the raling figures being \$2.756.8.75 for good qualities. Inferior grades sold as low 2.50, while a few prime flocks were taken at 15. The quality was generally poor.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was dull Saturday, and easy but not quotably lower. The offerings were liberal, but buyers were holding off, many having supplied themselves previously, and country merchants were out of the market, as usual at the close of the week. About 20 cargoes were left over, but small receipts are expected for a few days, as most of the fleet has arrived and sellers were holding lumber at full prices. Joists and scantling were held at \$7.00@7.80, with sales at that range. Common inch was alow at \$7.50@8.00. Shingles were tolerably steady, notwithstanding the heavy offerings during the week, at \$1.90@2.20, and choice brands bringing more. Lath were quiet.

Trade is increasing as the yards, and the market is

hirdelear. I inch.
hirdelear. I inch.
hirdelear. I inch.
hirdelear. thek.
car flooring, first and second, rough.
car siding, first and second,
ret common siding.
ooring, first common, dressed.
ooring, second common, dressed. 16.50@17.0 14.50@15.0

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DOL, Sept. 23-11:30 a.m.—Flour-

No. 2, 39, 6d.

Gruin-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d: No. 2, 9s 4d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s
11d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d.
Corn-No. 1, 36s; No. 2, 25 9d.
Provipions-Pork, 80s. Lard, 51s.
Liverapol. Sept. 23-5 p. m.—Cotion-Firm: 5 15164686; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; American, 6,000 bales, speculation and export,
2,000; American, 6,000 bales.
Breadstuffs-Wheat-California, sverage, 9s 8d@9
11d; do club, 9s 11d@10s 2d; red Western spring, No. 2
to No. 1, 3s 3d@3s 6d; red Western winter, No. 2 to No.
1, 9s 4d@9s 6d. Flour-Western canal, 24s. Corn-Western mixed, 23s 9d@2s. Oats-American, 24s. Corn-Western mixed, 23s 9d@2s. Oats-American, 24s.
Core-Seed-American, 50@55s.
Provisions-Frime meas nork, 30s. Prime meas beef,
70s. Lari-American, 55s. Bacon-Long clear, 4ds
dd; short-clear, 49s ed.
Tullovo-Fine American, 55s. Bacon-Long clear, 4ds
dd; short-clear, 49s ed.
Tullovo-Fine American, 53s; refined, 18s 6d@18s.
Lenseed Gil-24s 3d@24s 8d.
Resin-Common, 3eg4s 3d; pale do, 14s.
Sprints Turpentine-25s.
Cheese-Fine American, 51s.
London, Sept. 23.—Sugar-No. 12, Dutch standard,
25s 6d@26s 6d. cash and afoat.
Strusned Rosin-2n Sede23s.
Anyware, Sept. 23.—Fetroleum-494.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

New York. Sept. 24.—Grain—Business in whest very moderate, and market slightly in buyers' favor; the export demand was light, and city millers bought mainly to cover urgent wants. Sales of 78,700 bu at \$1.19 for new No. 2 Chicago for city milling. Bye without change to notice, with a light export and home trade demand. Corn—Market slightly in buyers' favor, with a light trade for export and home use; common and inferior parcels more depressed than prime lots, which were quite scarce; sales of 120,000 bu at \$646 for New York, no grade; 5683746 for warmed mixed; 57546396 for sall mixed; 57546300 for ungraded wastern mixed, the latter for very choice; 50c for Western wixed, the latter for very choice; 50c for Western wixed, the latter for very choice; 50c for Western wixed, sold bu prime mixed at 5846 offered; sales of 5.000 bu Kanasa mixed, seller October, at 5046 for old. Oats—Market steady; sales of 61,000 bu at 23651840 for mixed, and 356553 for white Western and State; 33651846 for mixed Western, the latter for choice; 40462490 for white Western, Including 17,500 bu mixed Wilwaukee at 44c, and c. 500 bu prime old No. 2 Chicago taken for export at 5146. delivared.

at 7564.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; sales of 180 bris new mess on spot at \$10.8736417.00; 44 bris old extra prime at \$10.6236; fusures nominal; September, \$15.75 bid and \$16.90 asked, October quoted at \$16.80, and sellers' option for the remainder of the year at \$15.50615.65; at the second call for September, \$17.00 asked, and for October \$217.00 asked. Out meats quist; middles easier at \$36.6096 for long clear. Lard very quiet and steady on early deliveries for late months; business more active.

at 946056c for long clear. Lard very quiet and steady on early deliveries for late months; business more active and closed firmer; sales 731 tos prime steam on the spot at \$10.425610.45, and 50 tos off grade at \$9.00; 500 tos prime steam for October at \$10.00; 250 tos for November at \$9.03, 250 tos seller's option for the remainder of the year at \$9.625; 1,250 tos for December at \$9.62569, 60; 3,250 tos for January, 1877, at \$0.6256, 80.6756. Phenned quiet; raw sugar dull and unchanged at \$46.00 to fair to good refining.

Tullou-Steady, with sales of \$5,000 bs at \$5600 per 5.

Tulloue—Steady, with sales of \$5,000 bs at \$54,000 per B.

Whishy—Market firm, with a fair inquiry; sales of 125 brils at \$1,12 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Collon—Quiet but steady at 11346211 7-160. Futures Brm; September, 11 11-290. 1134c; Ootober, 11 5-166211 11-320; November, 11 11-320. 1134c; Ootober, 11 13-32611 7-160; January, 11 17-32611 13-160; January, 11 17-32611 Ja

Notis—Quiet; cut, \$3.10; clinch, \$4.6025.35; horsehoe No. \$.202326.

PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Seeds. Clover, 10-211c; timothy, \$1.80.

Phous—In good demand and firm; Minnesota family,
Seeds. Clover, 10-211c; timothy, \$1.80.

Phous—In good demand and firm; Minnesota family,
See 25-67.00, State. Ohio, and Indiana, \$6.21466.80;
high gradea, \$7.4068.25;

Orals—Western \$5.6051. in landam, \$6.21466.80;
high gradea, \$7.4068.25;

Orals—Western \$6.6051. in landam, \$6.21466.80;
high gradea, \$7.4068.25;

Norshon—Mess Dork \$17.25218.00, Beef hams,
See27c. Lard, \$10.50611.00;

Philadelphy Western \$1.12.

Butter—New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras 356340; firsta, 30631c; Western exChesses—Demand fair and market firm. Western fine,
10-31034.

Western treat, 220236.

tras, 280:200; firsts, Exacibe.
Caeses—Demand fair and market firm. Western fina, 10g 104c.
Engs—Western fresh, 22232c.
Engs—Western fresh, 22232c.
Engs—Western fresh, 22232c.
Excepts—Wheat, 28,000 out corn, 29,000 bu.
Stipments—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu.
St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Outon—Quiet and unchanged.
Frowr—Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat Inactive and lower: No. 2 red fall,
\$1.17; No.-3 do. \$1.074. Corn unsettied and lower:
mixed Western. 419c; same bid September and October.
Oats higher; No. 2, 291/c cash; 344/c October.
Rye dail and lower to sell; 58c bid. Barley steady and firm; sample lots of Minnesots and Wisconsin, 85c/c
\$1.00.
Whisky—Higher at \$1,00.
Froctions—Fork quiet and unchanged; jobbing,
\$17.50. Lard nominally uncly lower; \$10,50410.6256. Bulk-meats nominally uncly lower; \$10,50410.6256. Bulk-meats nominally unclaylower; \$10,50410.6256. Bulk-meats nominally unclaylower; \$10,50410.6256. Clear, 106651056.
Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bris; wheat. 42,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.
TOLEDO.

bu.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23.—Flour—Steady.

Gruin—Whast steady: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.10\( \);

No.2 do, \$1.00\( \); amber Michigan, \$1.17\( \); October, \$1.20\( \); No. 2 sin. 34\( \); October, \$1.14\( \); No. 3 red.

\$1.00\( \); rejected red. col\( \); No. 2 amber Hilmois \$1.18\( \); October, \$0.10\( \); rejected red. col\( \); No. 2 amber Hilmois \$1.18\( \); October, \$0.10\( \); rejected red. col\( \); October, \$0.10\( \); Mixed. 46\( \); damaged, 46\( \); Ontober, \$0.10\( \); Mixed. 46\( \); damaged, 46\( \); Ontober, \$0.10\( \); Mixed. 46\( \); damaged, 46\( \); da

Jected, 43647c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.— Grain—Corn in good demand; white, Se; yellow, esc. Oats—Demand active, and prices have advanced; St. Louis. 22643c.

Home—Sugar-cured firm; small, \$13.75217.00.

Others unchanged.

Monetary—Gold, 110%. Bight exchange on New York, 14 premium. York, M premium.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Grain—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn qualert sales 8,000 bu; No. 2 choice Western, Suc. Cats dull: No. 2 Chio, 40c. Rys inactive. Barley inactive. Seeds firm and in good demand.

Cund Preights—firm the for wheat; de for corn.

TOBACCO. Reported by Alexander S. Harthall, Tobacco Broker.
Louisvillin, Ky., Sept. 23.—With fully 500 hids less offered this week, the market has displayed on the whole be same want of animation noted last week, with less disposition thus ever to sustain things even at the decline of last week, so that I note a further decline in every description, with the loss of the advance established on cutting sorts then.

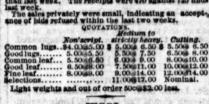
The offerings have evidently been made as much as the market would take, the result of the sales this week confirming the indications as to the future course of things mentioned in my last.

As compared with last week's quotations, I note that nondescript common lugs have been sold at 500 lower,

As compared with last week's quotations, I note that nondescript common lugs have been sold at 50c lower, and fine leaf \$1.00 lower. Medium heavy-bodied good lugs and common leaf are 50c lower. Really heavy bodied are all off—common lugs to common leaf. 50c; good leaf. 50c to \$1.00; fine leaf. \$1.00 to \$2.00, with selections selling \$1.00 lower. Cutting tobaccos—Common lugs are 50c off; good, 50c to \$1.00; common to fine leaf. \$1.00 lower; selections nominal, with light offerings this week of all grades.

A sample of Henry County red leaf appeared—the

A sample of Henry County red leaf appeared—the first leaf of the new crop of 1970—which showed well in color and ripeness, but, being in a box, fatched only Wednesday and to-day some rain fell, being the



WOOL,

Boston, Sept, 23.—Transactions in weel begin to fall off, compared with the previous week, but the business of the week has been fully up to expectation. Stocks of degrable are rapidly disappearing. The demand for fine fleeces is still quite active. Sales for the week include 389,000 lbs Ohto and Pennsylvania at 389,40c for X, and No. 1; 429,4244c for XX; 449,475c for XXX and above. The bulk of the most desirable XX fleeces is still held at 45c. Michigan fleeces firmer. Sales include 168,000 lbs at 350,4884c for choice lots XX, and medium 376,384c. Western and other fleeces have been quiet. All kinds are firm. Combing and delaine quite steady. Sales 172,000 lbs, principally at 45c for fine delaine; 475,650c for coubling. The best lots of combing were held firm as 50c. In pulled little has been done. Sales comprise 80,000 lbs at \$23,6442c for super and X, the latter for choice Maine super. WOOL.

Naw York, Sept. 23.—The print market is very active and farm, and the supply unnually light. Cotton goods are in steady demand at unchanged prices. Cheviots in light supply. Dress goods active. Printed reps jobbing at very low prices. Woolen goods in moderate demand. The Bulletin says: "Four hundred cases of ginghams will be perempterily sold at auction on Wednesday next."

PETROLEUM. PETICOLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 23c cash, by car lots.
PETISURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$3.70 at Parker's; refined, 26c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALE—Stmr Muskegon. Muskegon, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop George Dusbar, Saugatack, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries; prop Montgomery, Bay City, salt; prop Cuyahoga, Ontonagon, sundries; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; prop Fountain City, Suffalo, sundries; prop S. D. Caldwell, Bay City, salt; prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries; schr Perry Hannab, Kewanse, railroad ties; schr Raleigh, Frankfort, lumber; schr Pilot, Manistee, umber; schr Moselle, Sheboygan, lumber; schr R. C. Crawford, Cedar River, lumber; schr Mary Collins, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Mary Collins, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Mary B. Hale, Escanaba, lumber; schr Cuyahoga, Cedar River, lumber; schr Amoskeag, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Halsted, Alpena, lumber; schr Knight Templar, Oswogo salt; schr Michigan, Buffalo, coal; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Halsted, Alpena, lumber; schr Picenix, Elk Rapids, plg fron; schr L. W. Muskee, light; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr J. Mork, Manistee, lumber; schr Picenix, Elk Rapids, plg fron; schr L. W. Perry, Menominee, lumber; schw M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; schr Napoleon, Jackson-port, telegraph poles; schr Guidung Star, Bay City, lumber; schr James R. Bentley, Bay City, lumber; schr Jumber; schr Edorado, Marinette, lumber; schr Edorado, Marinette, lumber; schr Jumber; schr Edorado, Marinette, lumber; schr Henskane, Marinette, lumber; schr Fersia, White Lake, lumber; schr J. Catchpole, Frankfort, lumber; Schr S. G. Anderson, Traverse Bay, 200 bn oats, 30 bris hour, 1 bri pork, 6 tons hay, 2

Persia, White Lake, lumber; schr J. Catchpole, Frankfort, lamber; bark Hercules, Goderich, bulk salt.

CLEARANCES—Schr S. G. Anderson, Traverse Bay, 200 bu cats, 30 bris flour, 1 bri pork, 6 tons hay, 2 tons feed, and sundries; prop C. Campbell, Ludington, 300 bu cats and sundries; prop C. Campbell, Ludington, 300 bu cats and sundries; schr Tuscola, Lincoln, 5 bris flour, 10 bris beef, and sundries; prop Japan, Erie, 32, 000 bu corn, 200 bris flour, 15 oris pork, and sundries; prop Empire State, Buffalo, 10, 184 bu wheat, 850 bris flour, 16, 033 bu arley, 1, 000 bags seed, 200 bags seed, 24 bris dried apples; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 16, 246 bu wheat, 38, 953 bu corn, 20, 052 bu barley; scow Mary Helen, White Hall, 456 bu corn, 100 bu cats, 9 tons coal, 10 bris pork, 60 bris salt, and sundries; prop Traesdell, 8t. Joe, 10 kegs beer and sundries; stmr Muskegon, 300 bu corn, 6 bris flour, 14 bris pork, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, 300 bu corn, 6 bris flour, 14 bris pork, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, 300 bu corn, 8 bris flour, 14 bris pork, and sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; schr Monterey, Prescott, 16, 078 bu wheat; bark Arabia, Kingston, 18, 716 bu corn; schr M. C. Cameron, Collingweod, 21, 429 bu barley; prop Cuba, Barfalo, 15, 916 bu wheat, 38, 906 bu corn, 100 life flour, 275 sacks oil cake, 39 bundles pelts, 500 bags seed, and sundries; prop City of Toledo, Milwankee, 100 bris oil; prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 10, 210 bu corn; prop City of Toledo, Milwankee, 100 bris oil; prop City of Toledo, Milwankee, 100 bris oil; prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 10, 210 bu corn; prop City of Toledo, Sheboygan, 25 bris flour, and sundries; schr Asawnee, Buffalo, 38, 000 bu corn; schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, 46, 436 bu corn; schr L. Bate, Sliver Lake, 200 bs butter, and sundries.

CHICAGO.—There was more doing in freights on the basis of 2@2½c for corn to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo, prop ——, part cargo wheat; props Fountain City and Wissahickon corn, and Niagara, Graves, and Adama, corn (hast two to lond Tuesday). To Oswego, schr Hoboken. To Kingston, schr Mitchel, private ter To Ogdensburg, prop Toledo, corn, through, Also, propeller for wheat to Buffalo. Capacity estimated at 65,000 bu wheat, 275,000 bu corn. Dernoir, Sept. 22.—Grain freights are fi m but without material change in rates. Wheat to uswego, 44ct to Buffalo, 2ct to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the schr Oak Leaf, wheat, Detroit to Buffalo, as 2c; schr N. C. West, stave-bolta. Dreaden to Buffalo, \$300 for the load.

day is the barge Burchard, cament to East Saginaw at Sc per brl.
MILWAUXEE, Sept. 23.—There was no stir to the chartering business to-day. The only engagement reported on 'Change was the schr Myosotic, 22,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at Sc. Kingston rates are steady at Cc.

LAKE MICHIGAN. CHICAGO.—The market is still crowded with lumber-laden craft... Business at the docks was unusually dull yesterday, and but few vessels arrived in port.... A large number of sailing vessels cleared Saturday, and it is stated that all of them succeed. Saturday, and it is stated that all of them succeeded in securing crews at \$1.25.... The schr J. R. Bentiey left here three weeks ago has faturday to get a cargo of lumber at Bay City. and has not arrived yet... The large schr H. B. Baldwin, heretofore engaged in the grain trade, has been chartered for a cargo of lumber from Cheboygan to this port at \$1.25 per m. This class of vessels is in the habit of carrying lumber for a shilling less than smaller craft, and they can afford it, as they can take on twice as large cargoes. It is feared among vessel-owners that the smaller class of lumber carriers will be driven out of the business before many years have expired... The schr Clipper City going down and the schr Hattle Wells going up the river, Saturday afternoon, collided near Madisonstreet bridge. A canal-boat lying at the Illinois River Elevator was jammed in between the colliding yeasels and the dock, and severely damaged. The Clipper City lost her jibboom, and the Hattie Wells her main-rigging. The leg of the clevator was also damaged.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 24.—Down—Props
Java, Russia, Winslow, Oswegatchie, Westford,
Araxis and barges, Belie Cross and barges, Emma
Thompson and barges; schrs H. J. Wabb. John
Breden, Ætna, Iasco, West Side, Cossack, Pierrorost. Don.

UP-Props Huron City, Arabia, Wenona, R.
Holland, Atlantic, St. Paul, Anna Smith, Howard
and barges, Turner and barges; schrs D. E. Bailey, N. C. West, Constitution, Mary, Hattie.

WIND-Northeast; gentle.

WEATSES-Foggy.

MISCELLANEOUS. HERE AND THERE.—Vessel men state that the City of Port Huron, ashore just below Lexington, is fast going to pieces. One spar and both arches are gone....The schr Maid of the Mist and scow Anna are both detained by the United States Marshal at Detroit...The prop Ontonagon, which went ashore last week on Lake Eric, has been raised and rescued. She was towed to Bar Point, Thurswent ashore last week on Lake Krie, has been raised and rescaed. She was towed to Bar Point, Thursday, where she will remain until preparations can be made to bring her to Detroit... A new beacon in process of construction on the south extension of the Government breakwater at Chicago will probably be completed by the 1st of October, when an official announcement will be made soneerning it... The Buffalo Express says: "The Canal Forwarders' Association have adopted the plan of registering the canal-boats on arrival and loading them in registering the canal-boats on arrival and loading them in registering the canal-boats on arrival and loading them in registering the canal-boats on arrival and loading them in segular order. The business of the Association went on smoothly and satisfactorily during the first day's operations"... A Toronto dispatch says: "A majority of the vossel-owners trading with this port have formed a combination to obtain higher freights. The rate for coal demanded is 30c per ton free of all charges, and for grain between Lake Outario ports 2c per bu. Many lower lake post vessel-owners have expressed their approval, and intend joining the combination"... The schr George Thornton, which has been on the beach at Point Redward since Sunday night, was released Friday afternoon by the tug Andrew J. Smith, assisted by the tugs Clara and Bob Hackett. She went into the Wolverine Dry-Dock at Port Huron for repairs... The schr E. P. Royes, which went ashore at Sauble Point, on the Canada shore, Sunday night, was released Saturday by the tug J. H. Martin. The Martin dredged a channel 400 feet long and 50 feet wide and pulled the vessel into it after a part of her deckload was thrown overboard. The vessel was uninjured, and picked up her deckload.

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PROPESSIONAL, DR. J. C. CARNAHAN'S CANCER INSTITUTE,

Aledo, Mercer County, Ill. Having used the remedy successfully on myself and others. I feel safe in recommending it. Please say in what paper you saw this advertisement.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly retorts sent free.

MEDICAL CARDS

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AND

GRINDSTONE

QUARRIES,

MACHINERY.

Farm Land, Manufactured Stocks

AND

GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS

WORTHINGTON & SONS.

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAR,

FOR SALE BY TENDER

The Executors and Executrix of the late John Worth-ington offer for eale his valuable Quarries. Flant. Farm Land. Manufactured Goods on hand, and the Good Will of the business in Ohlo and Michigan, and will, up to the 18th of October, 1876. receive tenders for the pur-

edge. But it may be ce art came to be

PALLET AN The Water-Color

Inter-State

Former Exhibit

Chicago's Art Cultur Years Age---

Hints to Studio I Make Themse

WATER-C

ion by art students and contain 94 pictures, include and-ink exetches, and sepitasels of native and foreign illection of the Hon. A Milwaukee, are 31 pictures contributed from the partitizens of Chicago. Are a nicely modeled group Desert. The sombre con (507) a storm on the river, clouds and the effect of the

mannerisms which assume artisa. "Old Cronics" (505)

Is a pleasing genre, in which sories are worked up with a atmosphere and foreshorter good. The Cardinal (560), represents a member of the color, of his order stretched myalld's chair. The drawing a disagreeable coloness in (567), by Leioir, of Paris, de branched and the carefully handled, and the with marked delicacy, but the in the drawing—particularly that. The late Prof. Pils, of on Paris, is represented by "Twitch in drawing and color is jieture in the collection.

Gentile, whose photograph tracted the attention of the quisite tone and inish, has new triumph. He has secure in this city for the use of the essa, by which the amploym pletely superseded. The pict agency of carbon are softer in color, and more lasting from the old processes. The peculiarly effective.

FOR QUARRIES, &c. ESTONE

NDSTONE

RRIES

CHINERY.

Manufactured Stocks

NGTON & SONS.

AND MICHIGAN,

EBYTENDER

A Executrix of the late John Worth-hit-galuable Quarries, Plant, Farm d Goods on hand, and the Good Will his John Michigan, and will, up to 1876. receive tenders for the pur-or portions thereof. Tenders to be 5. Lee, Esq., Turonto, Canada, suinces of Worthington & Sons as

taining about % of an acre, com-theast corner of the river-bridge fleet east on the lips of e road; thence 150 feet northerly, iver; thence 150 feet westerly, buttwardly to the place of be-a 20-feet roadway on the east a 20-feet roadway on the east

7.) This Quarry, formerly called
bout 3½ miles from Brownheim,
e northeast of Amberit Village,
the Lake Shore & Michigan
a switch. Its blockstone is of
any fine buildings having been
rely. It produces every grift known
dis excelled by none as a grindande up of portions of lots 35 and
hip, and contains short 23 acres.
In a been in use only a few years,
In a been in use only a few years,
The equipment consists of I ensting 2 wire-rope rigged derricks
tone lathe. I forfy-hore power enting 3 gangs of saws for sawting
or turning grindstones, and lacktools, a tool-house, 5 double and 3
ng-bouses, 2 hotsking getta, &c.,

24 North Awherst, and contents.

AND

Chicago's Art Culture of Nearly Twenty Years Ago---Some Notable Pictures.

Mints to Studio Loungers .-- How to Make Themselves Agreeable to the Artists.

PALLET AND EASEL.

Inter-State Exposition.

Former Exhibitions in This

WATER-COLORS. The water-color department of the loan collection of pictures now on exhibition at the Inter-State Exposition is one of its marked features, and is well worthy of careful examination by art students and collectors. This section sontain 94 pictures, including water-colors, penand-ink sketches, and sepia drawings, from the sasels of native and foreign artists. From the poliction of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of foliction of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, are 31 pictures; the remainder being contributed from the parlors of well-known titzens of Chicago. Araba (504), by Preziose, a nicely modeled group of the Sons of the Desert. The sombre costumes, long flowing heards, and solemn gravity of the elder two are contrasted with the lithe, active figures of e younger ones, who are dressed in the gaudy ifform of the Bashi-bazouk. The flesh-tints e handled with much care, and the drapery thows its various textures to good advantage.

Madame Teresa Hegg, of Vevay, Switzerland,
prepresented by eight beautiful flower
studies (505, 506, 514, 521, 525, 527, and 568). The studies (005, 005, 014, 021, 025, 027, and 008). The violets, roses, chrysanthemums, heliotropes, and other floral specimens, look as if they had been just gathered. They are crisp and tender, and give the impression that the morning dew had not yet died away. From the studie of Frank Woller, of New York, are two studies from the Nile, one (507) a storm on the river, in which the sky and clouds and the effect of the wind on the water of

of New York, are two studies from the Nile, one (507) a storm on the river, in which the sky and clouds and the effect of the wind on the water of the river are graphically portrayed. "The Cavaller" (508), by Sir John Gilbert, of London, is full of character. The artist has attacked his subject with great boldness. The fiesh tints are capital, and the drapper is handled with care. Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, of New York, contributes four pen-and-tack drawings (600, 512, 519, and 530) of America and German street architecture. All are strong in treatment and worked out with great detail. The half shadows are remarkable for their delicate feeling. This lady has recently published a portfolio of etchings consisting of giews of histogical buildings in Philadelphia and in the vicinity of Washington, to which she has given the title CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR.

The collection in a very nest portfolio has recently found its way to the West, and can be had it Poposky's plcture gallery in Milwankee. Bartolini, of Rome, is represented by six studies. "Boat on the Nile" (513) gives a view of one of the trading craft, with its big latteen yard arm, moored on the bank of the river, while on the opposite shore is a low range of hills studded here and there with a few palm-trees. "Donkey and Driver" (522) is a Cairo street scene,—a dignified Arab mounted on an insignificant donkey, which is about to show the perversity of his ancestors, and an Egyptian gamin, whose duty it is to apply the lash and yell "Glang." "Faggot Gatherers" (526) represents a group of Italian peasants gathering up odd and ends of windfalls in the woods. "Arab Courier" (531) is a bold, vigorous sketch, with excellent fiesh thuts. The flowing robe over the left arm is too heavy, and is hard in feeling. "Italian Peasant Women" (583) and "Roman Archway" are two excellent gems, "the best in his contribution. Two sepis drawings of "Castle Fusso," by Sarah Presman Clarke, of Boston, are rather muddy in tone and careless in drawing. "Reading the News" (510) is a funny caric

are five charming little pen-and-ink studies which show careful treatment and considerable originality. They are numbered 534-36, 37, 52, and 53. "The Catakill Mountains" (538) and "Apple Blossoms" (535) are tender in feeling. From the

The Water-Color Collection at the Col. F. A. Eastman's Recollections of

Art Committee were able to find so many excellent pletures for this display. Said a Boston lady in our hearing, "This was not to be expected in your city." There is reason to be proud; the results of the intelligent and zealous effords of the Committee exceed the expectations of those most conversant with artimatiers. Yet it is in order to show that art in Chicago is not after all quite so new a thing as many appear to suppose. Art and art exhibitions received fully as much attention here sixteen years ago as they are given now.

Perhaps it will be profitable to revert to a notable exhibition of which the new generation has scarcely heard a tradition.

The original call for a meeting of citizens who possessed works of art, to take into consideration the expediency, or rather the possibility, of holding an exhibition, was dated March 19, 1859. The thought must be credited to Mr. L. W. Volk. This gentleman had but recently arrived in the city; he came well accredited from Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, but more influentially still from Thomas Crawford, the eminent sculptor; and, indeed, Mr. Volk had already made some reputation, for he had delighted the old Whigs of Henry Clay, finished in marble. His scheme was briefly this: To contribute his marble statue of Stephen A. Douglas, then just completed, and some other works of his, if others would concur and assist who possessed works of art, by loaning them to be exhibited for a season, "thus affording an opportunity to the public of improving and gratifying their taste for art." He accordingly drew up a paper in which he addressed "the citizens of Chicago generally and art-lovers in particular," avowing his belief in the feasibility of his plan, and its tendency to benefit the whole community. After showing this paper to a number of liberal-minded citizens, he obtained upon it the FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT:

Chicaeo March, 1858.—We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending to the public consideration and patronage the project of Mr. Volk, and trust that his ef

D. Brainard.

On March 19 another paper was drawn up, copies of which were privately circulated, calling a meeting at the rooms of the Historical Society, in Newberry Block, to further the object as already set forth. This second paper was signed by W. L. Newberry, Mark Skinner, H. H. Magie, E. B. McCarg, William Barry, I. H. Burch, S. H. Kerfoot, D. Brainard, and L. W. Volk. All these gentlemen attended the meeting, and six others—Col. J. D. Graham, George Rumsey, B. F. Caryer, Alexander White, E. K. Rogers, and M. D. Ogden. The meeting raised \$120 for starting expenses. Circulars were addressed, inviting the persons receiving them to contribute such select and approved paintings and sculptures as they might possess. All these steps had been taken without once appealing to newspapers to give the project publicity and support. But now the public become interested. The first mention of the intended exhibition in the Press and Tribune was as follows:

While corn larg and corner-lots are dull, the good people of Chicago are to sware themselvents.

bition in the Press and Tribune was as follows:

While corn lags and corner-lots are dull, the good people of Chicago are to smuse themselves with a fine-Art Exhibition.

An upper story in the Burch Block had been fitted up in alcoves free of rent by its public-spirited proprietor. A handsome 16-page catalogue preserves to us the names of the paintings and statuary, and of their owners. By far the most important paintings were those contributed by Col. Graham; they were all by the old masters; their genuineness was, we believe, so clearly established as to leave no doubt. They formerly comprised the collection in the Meade Gallery of Philadelphia. Richard W. Meade was, during the Peninsular War, and while the French were laying slege to Cadiz, United States Consul at that place. In the distress and panic that prevailed he got possession of many antiques of enormous value, and transferred them to Philadelphia. They came to Col. Graham by inheritance; fortunately they had been removed from Chicago before the fire. Where or by whom they are owned now, we do not know. What we have written concerning them is quite in the spirit of the catalogue which was revised by Mr. Healy, and we have never seen anything to cast a suspicion on their history as here given. Their total number was 30, including a Correguio, a Teniers, a Salvator Rosa, a Leonardo da Vinci, the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence by Titian, psinted during the residence of the artist in Spain, about 1550, for the Emperor Charles V. But in the same room with these oid paintings, contemporaneous art asserted itself,—was indeed what most visitors came to see. The catalogue numbered 320 paintings in oil; 29 in water-colors and crayon. A great many contributors to the present exhibition were also contributors to the present exhibition were also continued to six weeks in obedience to public wish. At the close 12,000 visitors had registered. The gross receipts were, to be exact, \$1,942-99,—and everyoody was gratified at the unexpected success of what was thought to be

The series of the property of

artist in this country at all his equal. The gentleman who, throughout this little chapter of history, has been a zealous promoter of art, Mr. L. W. Volk, has for his reward in part an artist-son of most promising talents. Bonglas Volk, two years ago, received fattering notice at the Salou in Paris,—an event that did not turn his head,—and since his return his work justifies the expectation that he will one day attain to great excellence. With a qualification, we may claim Walter Shirlaw as a Chicago artist.—him of Munich, whose remarkable talents are recognized and admired in the highest art circles; for, in 1859, he resided here, a capital draughtsman, but knowing little of colors. He had learnt engraving, which he followed for a living.

STUDIO ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The season is now at hand during which callers may expect to find the artists in their studios. The custom of visiting among the studios has become fashionable within so recent a time, that it is not to be wondered at that many ledges and continued. ble within so recent a time, that it is not to be wondered at that many ladies and gentlemen well-informed in the rules which govern society in general should commit errors in the special branch of studio-etiquette. It will, therefore, be sufficient to simply expose the gaucheries which are more or less common in studio-callers. These hints are written to aid the unclaimed the security of the want of initiated in acquiring a certain ease, the want of which, it is evident, not only makes the visit acomfortable to themselves, but renders them able to inflict positive torture upon the artist men are, as a class, more sensitive and keenly alive to unkind remarks and actions than artists. Their relations with the outside world, and the rules of etiquette which should be observed in the studio, are established by long-continued custom; but it may be remarked that, up to the beginning

rules of eliquette which should be observed in the studio, are established by long-continued custom; but it may be remarked that, up to the beginning of the present century, they received their commissions almost exclusively from the clergy, aristocracy, and Royal families. Now, however, there are scarcely any who have the means to buy a picture that do not pretend to some knowledge of the fine arts. The general and lively interest manifested during late years in art matters has caused more surprise abroad than in this country; but this interest has certainly been aroused, whether by a more general education of the masses or by some other cause.

It is perhaps the most common and annoying breach of eliquette for the public to assume too greats knowledge of these matters, and attempt the criticism of paintings in the presence of men who have made the study of art; because, if he would command the artist' respect, it is as necessary for the criticism works of art; because, if he would command the artist' respect, it is as necessary for the critic to have a minute knowledge of the art, as it a for the Judges to have a complete handling would be. It always to the server our opinions concerning a picture until we have left the windlo, and can converse about it with friends upon an equal footing. Artists are always gratified when their visitors have shown a keen interest in all they have seen, and praised what they honestly believe to be well done. Such flattery can never do any harm; nor is the artist's good-nature rafied by such criticism as that of the Granger was found and in the history of the granger was found and in the history of the pige feeding at the same trough and not one of them with his foot in t. The mistake is made when visitors begin to talk about the 'handling,' 'perspective,' 'chiarcouro,' sete. The meaning of these technicalities may be within the comprehension of all, but a long course of patient work and severe training is necessary to enable one to fully understand and talk about the handle ha

THE LAW.

Mismatched Couples --- Decrees of Divorce Granted.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy-Judgments and New

Has Township Organisation Been Abolished in This County.

Exhaustive Argument Submitted to the , Supreme Court.

CHICAGO. DIVORCES.

Mary E. Mudge filed her bill Saturday against
Isaac R. Mudge, charging that he deserted her
in April, 1871, and asking for a divorce.

Helen M. Parmelee also wants a divorce because her husband, Danford T. Parmelee, has
been, as she charges, a habitual drunkard for

Judge Williams granted decrees in the following cases: Mary Pollard from Alanson W. Pollard, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty; Caroline Maibauer from George Maibauer, on the ground of descrition; Mary from John L. Platt, cause, cruelty; Fredericka from Ernst Brandt, cause, cruelty; Charles Abel from Lina Abel, on the ground of adultery; George La Montague, on the ground of adultery; George La Montague, on the ground of descrition; Eleanora from Meyer M. M. Arnatcin, cause, cruelty; Josephine from Stephen E. Babcoek, an account of his drunkenness; William Frank from Mary Frank, cause descrition; Sophia from Thomas Myrtin, on the ground of descrition; Mary Ann Gruthoff from Frederick H. Gruthoff, on account of his descrition; Alice Smith from Sidney L. Smith, cause descrition; Laura V. from Ansel L. Crocker, cause adultery; Anes Holt from John Holt, cause descrition; and Mary O'Brine from Michael O'Brine, on account of his descrition.

In the case of Daniel Evans vs. The State Savings Institution et al. an order was made Saturday by Judge Williams directing the Receiver, J. L. Wilson, to sell 75 shares of stock of the West Chicago Land Company, after giving notice in The Traibure. Scaled proposals will be received by the Receiver.

Judge Blodgett will be in Court to-day to hear motions.

hear motions.

Judge Rogers will begin his call next Monday.

Judge Rogers will begin his call next Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Moses W. Fond et al. began a suit for \$5,000 against Isaac and Abraham Rubel.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against George M. and Elizabeth G. Kimbark to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,000 on the S. 1/4 of Lot 5, Block 15, in Fort Dearborn Addition.

BANKUPPEY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed Saturday against W. F. Fredman, a grocer at Ottawa, by the following creditors: W. M. Hoyt & Co., on a claim for \$2,775.58; Pitkin & Bond, \$400.29; Knowles, Cloyes & Co., \$4,019.66; A. H. Blackall, \$58.14. The creditors charge that Fredman, a few days ago, gave a chattel mortgage on all his stock to Joseph Parker, with intent to give the latter a preference, and subsequently transferred his stock of groceries, the fixture, etc., of his store, to the same party with like intent, being at the same time insolvent. Parker has taken possession of the property, although the mortgage is not due, and advertises it for sale to-day to satisfy his claim of \$900. The stock is worth \$2,500, and comprises the whole assets of the debtor, except the title to some real estate heavily incumbered. A rule to show cause Oct. 2 was issued, as also an injunction to prevent Parker from selling under the chattel mortgage.

A petition was also filed against Frederick M.

to prevent Parker from selling under the chattel mortgage.

A petition was also filed against Frederick M. Crossman and Lowell M. Crossman, partners as Crossman & Co. in the livery-stable business at Nos. 414 to 418 West Randolph street, and 962 and 964 West Madison street. The following are the names of the petitioning creditors and the amounts of their claims: John N. Babcock, \$3,620; Milton E. Crossman, \$4,546.94; W. H. Stubbings, \$788.55; R. A. Bowen, \$299.50; Serell Taylor, \$423.35; E. M. Jarrett, \$1,231.74. Sus-

to repeal all the provisions of the Chicago City charter for the assessment and collection of revenue.

Relying on those cases, and arguing from the rules laid down therein, Mr. Roby claims that the Constitution and statutes abrogated the township organization of Cook County.

TWO MODES WERE PROVIDED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF COUNTIES.

By this one, County Judges, with such Justices of the Peace as might be designated by law, were empowered to held terms for the transaction of county business. Under township organization, county government was vested in a Board of Supervisors. The Constitution of 1870 provided for both modes of county government. In regard to the counties not under township organization, it was enacted that at the first election of County Judges three officers should be chosen to be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who should hold sessessions for the transaction of county business. The next section provides that Cook County should be governed by a Board of County is argued that this last section is inconsistent with the idea that the intention of the Legislature was that Cook County should be regarded as under township organization; the idea that the former was to be governed by 15 instead of three Commissioners. If Cook County had been, prior to 1870, under township organization, the adoption of the Constitution, and the enactment of statutes in comformity thereto, but inconsistent with previous laws, abrogated those prior laws, by the rule above stated, and on the election of the Constitution, and the enactment of statutes in comformity thereto, but inconsistent with previous laws, abrogated those prior laws, by the rule above stated, and on the election of the Constitution, and the enactment of statutes in comformity thereto, but inconsistent with previous laws, abrogated those prior laws, by the rule above stated, and on the election of the county under them, threw the county back into the number of those which had no township organization.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT

cause her husband, Danford T. Parmelee, has been, as she charges, a habitual drunkard for the past ten years.

Lastly, Olga Nowack feels that she eannot bonger endure the cruelty and drunkenness of her husband, Roman Nowack. She accuses him of beating her, dragging her across the faoors of her husband, Roman Nowack. She accuses him of beating her, dragging her across the faoors of her child.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce to Mary Ann Holmes from her husband, Charles Holmes, alias Charles Field, on account of his cruelty, drenkenness, and feiony.

Judge Williams granted decrees in the following cases: Mary Pollard from Alanson W. Pollard, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty; Caroline Maibaner from George Malbauer, on the ground of desertion; Mary from John L. Platt, cause, cruelty; Fredericka from Ernst Brandt, cause, cruelty; George La Montagne from Maria Caroline Zoe La Montagne, from Maria Caroline Zoe La Montagne from Maria Caroline Z

Though the statute only provided for the abolition of township organization by vote of the people, yet in the case of Cook County
THE ABOLITION WAS BY IMPLICATION under the Constitution and the organizing act. In the words of Mr. Roby's brief:

under the Constitution and the organizing act. In the words of Mr. Roby's brief:

Here is a total supersedure of the method of organization of county government known as township organization; a supersedure of the body exercising its organic functions, and a transfer of all the powers to a body unknown to township organization; a supersedure of the body exercising its organic functions, and a transfer of all the powers to a body unknown to township organization; as leeted on a "single ticket by the voters of the whole county-mone representative of any part or division.

To all parts of the Township law bringing the county under township organization, the Constitution and statute reorganizing Cook County are so repugnant, and the repugnance is so total and absolute, that it hardly seems that any other repeals need be noted. We have seen that if Cook County had, before the Constitution, by vote, abundoned township organization, the change would have been identical in every particular with that made by the Constitution and statute. The form of government in every part of the county would have been precisely the same as now; the Board of County Commissioners would in the same manner be elected by the whole county.

There would not have been the slightest difference between our present condition, and that if we had abandened township organization by topic. That we have 15 Commissioners instead of three, and elect five avery year instead of one, is not a difference between our present condition, and that if we had abandened township organization by the county would not be called a county under township organization; its corporate existence and corporate rights do not depend on the township organization act; it could not organize under any township organization; its corporate existence and corporate rights do not depend on the township organization act; it could not organize under any township organization is we continued in Cook County at all, it is made a special law for that county, by reason of its repeal as to al

THE PLANET VULCAN (?).

The French Astronomer, Le Verrier, cele-brated as one of the two discoverers of the planet Neptune, in 1846, telegraphs to the effect that the transit of an intra-mercurial planet across pension of payment is the only act of bankrupt-cy charged. A rule to show cause Oct. 2 was is-sued.

two days to catch a sight of the stranger,—if stranger there be.

Some of our readers probably remember that, in September, 1859, Le Verrier announced it as probable that one planet or more revolves around the sun in an orbit within that of Mercury. This statement drew forth the claim from a physician named Lescarbault, residing at Rogeres, in France, that he had observed a small body (planet) pass across the sun on the 25th of March previous. The statement caused considerable excitement in astronomical circles, but the planet, if it be one, has often been sought for in vain since then, though several instances are on record where a swift moving spot on the sun has been observed

strough, and the control of the cont

block; if you want a bargain can; want vision balance easy.

\$2,800-Mice 6-room cottage, and lot 24x125, east front, on Verson-av, near Intright-st.; \$600 down, \$2,600-6-room cottage and lot, east front, on Oakley-st., near Falton.

\$2,500-Good 6-room cottage, lot 50x190, on Taylorst., between Loomis and Lafilm.

A good 7-room cottage and lot, with dwelling in rear, east front on Third-av., and west front on Dearbornst., near Fourieenth, will be sold at a bargain. eas reed on ruled-av., and west front on Dearhorns, near Fourientil, will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE-THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 130

West Madition-at. will be sold at great bargain. Apply to COX & BARNES, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 148 LaSalies.

FOR SALE-ON TERMS TO SUIT-33,000 WILL purchase, as set or refer hereards and Campbell-av., \$2,250, new 2-se corner Hereards.

FOR SALE-ON TERMS TO SUIT-33,000 WILL PURCHASE, \$2,000, new 2-story frame house, 20 Harvard-as., \$2,000, new cottage 6 rooms, 5 Fillmores.

The Boby prices are about one-hair of first cost. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE-NORTH LA SALE-ST., CHOICE iots, or house eard lots, frame or marble front; bards, and colleged for a few days. H. WHIFFLE, Room 14, 104 Westington-at.

14, 104 Washington-st.

POR SALE—A SO FRET LOT BY FULL DEPTH,
cast front on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.,
good surroundings, for \$18,000, one-sixth cash, balance in Ner payments at 8 per cent, this is a bargain,
while building is cheap; look at it and judge for yourself. JAMES M. MARSHALL, Real-Estate and HouseRenting Broker, at 97 Clark-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO EXCHANGE—TWO
residences, good location, west Division, \$3,500 and
\$4,500. WALLER BROTHERS, 86 Washington-st. TOR SALE SIGO. SIN. 142 LESANCES. ROOM & TORS SALE SIGO. SIN. AND SE MONTHLY. To buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at Lagrange; title perfect; sharract free best property ever efforce at Lagrange or any other shunth for the price. Free ride to examine for your self. OTISS LYMAN, 86 Washington-st. Boom 2.

FOR SALE-WABASH-AV., CORNER PIFTT seventh-st., SQ, 100, or 200 feet at a prime bar gain. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. OR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED PARMS AND acre property: 200 to 300 acres within 25 miles from thicage at bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 183 Clark-at BUSINESS CHANCES.

POB SALE—SIS, OOD—A MANUFACTORY EST ABlished over 13 years, in the best running order and
paying a large profit, with buildings and took to come a

8 wagons, buggies, cutiers, and a large cock of exserial on hand 3 This factory can be enlarged four
times of its present capacity with very little cox.

Terms, \$20,000 cash, for balance, good notes on unincumbered real estate in the suburbs will be taken.

References on some of the best wholesale bouses in

New York and this city, and the reason for selling will
be given by inquiring of B. J. NOCKIN, 151 South

Clark-st., Room 1. LOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM
T where good business is done, price \$450, cash. Inquire, for three days, at 18834 South Clark-st. FOR SALE—A HOTEL CONTAINING 40 HOOMS, Turnished, situated in spiendid location on West Madison-st. coat over \$6,000, will be sold for \$3,000. Good reasons for selling. Full of good-naying boarders. Apply 80 C. TUM/IOLIFF, 125 Clark-sa., Boom 2.

FOR SALE-CITY LAUNDRY 191 SOUTH CLARK-st., in good location. Inquire within. Over 84,000 Proprie Landing within.

Over 84,000 Proprie Last Year—Now For the best towns of lows. Address DRUGS, care Adair Brothers, Winterest, Is. WANTED—CAPITALIST TO MANUPACTURE A
bate feace, a batent having just been granted.
Will form a stock company, or sell the patent to one aiready organized. Address PATENTE, Tribune office. ready organised. Address FATENTEE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN WITH CAPITAL TO
join us in manufacturing Lester's Lightning
Oyster Cooker (it will size woysters in 10 seconds); also,
Law's Poster-Pecier for hotels and restaurants (it will
pecil a bushed of potatoes in 5 to 8 minutes). Above
articles are patented. M. W. & F. LESTEE, 57 Lake-

\$6.000. A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE—
6.000. This is one of the best chances ever offered; an old established trade; no competition; will pay \$6,000 to \$6,000-year; will sell whole or half in terest to a reliable party, on casy terms; will bear investigation; reason for retiring. Ill health. J. H. NASON. 212 and 214 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. UCTION-TURSDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-

FOR SALE — LONG JOHN, FHB ROSS BOAD horse; test him. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Monroe-st. CBCOND-HAND LANDAUR, ROCKAWAYS, BUG-stes, phaetons, 4c, . at low prices. Will sell new work at cost for 80 days. 205 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH.

W. Therefore, John Land B. A. House, S. H. Harden, S. H. H

WANTED-HALE BELP.

Employment Agencies,
WANTED-MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, SECTION
E. G. HAIGHT. 202 South Water-st.
WANTED-202 RAILEOAD LABORERS; \$1.50 PEF
day; 50th makers, 20 quarrymen, 5 as-will men
free fare, at J. H. SPERREDE'S, 22 West Randolph-st

Tree fare, at J. H. SPERREDK'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-800A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copring book; no press brush, nor water used; send analytic percular. Excelsior Manuff Co., Nos. 14 analytic percular Building. Chicago, III. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED-WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERT PART of the United States to canvass for our great filturated Monthly, with the two large oil circumos. 'Vesta' and 'Ou the Sanista. 'Our agents make from \$100 to \$150 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars giving full particulars free; sample copy co. Pictorial Printing Co., I to a Michigan av., Chicago.

WANTED-STEADY EMPLOYMENT-A FEW STRAINS agents can get a chance to make good wasce by calling on HYDE BROS., Room se briggs House, Hours 7 to 5 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. WANTED—MEN TO SELL COMBINATION PEN-holders, gisse-cutter, and can-openers, perfumed shells, large and small chromos, and 100 of the best rast-ceiling articles in America, Best tering given. Circulars free. American Novelly Co., 113 East Madi-con-st., Room 18. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE DEPLANCE

as and at Jackson.st., Chicago.

WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO GIVE A GOO TR
all packages, worth 51 each to 5,000 men who will
to engage permanently in the best-paying business in
the United States. We guarantes live men \$70 pe

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Call Monday morning at 186 West Har

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND S CAN DINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, and laundries
slay and country, at MRS. DUSK FS, 80 Milwanker-av. SPTUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Misocilaneous.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF Considerable experience in business at the East in a good house in Unicage. Address A 85, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
STUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL.
18 years old, to do general housework; small family preferred: understands a little English. Inquire at
8 West Ohlo-st., farst floor. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
do second-work and family sewing, run a machine
or take care of a calld. Apply, three days, at 523 Larrabee-st.

Housek copers.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG WOMAN (Scandinavian) as housekeeper or to do gener housework, and board for child 28, years old. Addre Garden City House, 100% North Wells-81.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED-E. L. GHANNIS TAKES

pleasure in announcing to her former patrons that
she will now be found at he. 9 or former patrons that
will continue to furnish first-class help. The greatest or
care is taken in filling all orders promptly and satisfactorily. I now have the names and addresses of a large
call of competent women and girls. Ladies will do well
to call. to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegtan, Swedish, and Camadian help can be had
at 14 East Adams et., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SANDERS' FEMALIO employment office is patronized by all first-classfamilies and serventa. 416 Wabash-av. N. B.—Good
girls always wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Geandinavian and German female help can be
supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwankes-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
dirst-class female help, bf all nationalities, can be
suited at MRs. S. LAPRISE'S, 334 West Madipon-st.

Miscellanopus.
Cituation wanted—a First-Class Sales
Lady device a position. Apply to Dally, Hen
OTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabasi-47. TO REST-HOUSES.

O SENT-TO A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMI-ly only, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 80 West Washington-st., in best of repair. Apply at 80 West Washington-st. day morning, Sept. 28, at 10 a. m. A large stock on hand at private sale.

A LABGE ASORTMENT FIRST-CLASS SECOND-A hand carriages, consisting of Victorias for 4 or 6 passengers, 6 passenger rocksways, phactons, and bug gies of all kinds, top and open, side-bars, end and side springs, our own make, ren Brockes, Brewsters, and other well-known makers, but little used, nice order, and these, PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, WITH and the purpose and the support of the sup

or Twenty-sixto-st.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE
Trout dwellings with brick barns, Nos. 439 and 445
Michigan-av., in complete order and immediate pasession. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, SO Lassificat.

TO RENT-LOW-ONE FIRST-CLASS OCTAGON
I front brick house, having all modern improvements; good neighborhood; on trairie-av., near Thirtysecond-st., and near Indiana-av. cars; furnace, chadilers; grafts of throughout; best that can be rented; also,
good brick bern losechman's rooms, etc. Call at 49
state-st. or 1251 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

e Adams Express Company continues to sh us New York papers at an early hour of the after their publication.

the day after their publication.

The body of "Nick" Geary, the Chicago sportsman, (whose death by accidental shooting shooting, in Philadelphia, was announced in Saturday's TRIBUNE, will arrive in this city to-

The regular Sunday rumor yesterday turned upon the notorious outlaws, the James broth-rs, and was to the effect that two of the brothrs had been captured by the police of this city. here is, of course, no truth in it.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Weish, living at No. Butterfield street, and employed in the packig-house of Sibley, Neil & Co., had her left fractured by a truck. She was attended to Drs. Emmonds and L. J. Keeler.

Yesterday morning the wife of George Enderth of No. 886 Archer avenue, while returning
on a funeral, was run into by an express wagnear Lincoln Park and her right arm fraced. She was attended to by Dr. L. J. Keeler. A touching sight, and one well qualified to nise and refresh one's drooping faith in hu-nanity, is that of the benevolent old man who uya soda-biscuit and compassionately places between the empty working-jaws of a dentist's atomatic sign.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. O'Rourke went to e grocery store of McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., South Water street, to buy some goods. hile there, she fell through an open hatchway, listance of 11 feet, and fractured her left leg ar the hip. She was attended to by Drs. Burnk and L. J. Keeler.

umber of Father Dietch's Post-Office ases called in upon him and his 50-year
yesterday, Sept. 24, 1876, in honor of their
n wedding. After the pleasantest cerees and congratulations of warm hearts
exchanged, the party took leave, but not
att first placing in the hand of the veneraide a generously filled purse of gold mint-

"I would not," said a gentleman yesterday, in the course of earnest conversation, "I would not accept a nomination for the Presidency if now were tendered me to-morrow. Nor can I inderstand how any one of fine feelings and leliunts enoughliting ern endure the rock and

von Schweitzer's society-drama, "Grosstraedtisch" (Metropolitian Manners), was pertormed at the New Chicago Theatre last evenng by the German Comedy Company, under
the management of Mr. Alexander Wurster.
The dialogue is sprightly and witty, and the
situations are exceedingly mirth-provoking.
The various roles were performed with
an equality of excellence not often seen
in the American theatres. The characters were
well dressed, the stage appointments were
good, and the large andience dispersed at the
all of the curtain well satisfied with the evenng's entertainment.

ing's entertainment.

Several new names have each week been added to the Chicago-Florida Association, which has been holding its meetings weekly at the reading rooms of the Atlantic Hotel, for the purpose of forming a colony to establish a new town in Florida and engage in orange culture, raising garden truck, etc. At their meeting Saturday night it was decided to send the Locating Committee this week to select a suitable location. Dr. C. C. Harris, of 98 Washington street, was made Chairman of the Committee. They will first take into consideration a healthy locality, then adaptation of soil adjacent to speedy, safe, and cheap transportation. It is expected several additional families and persons will join the colony before their departure.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT TO AN INVENTOR.

melanchar limites and persons will join the body before their departure.

MELANCHOLT ACCIDENT TO AN INVENTOR.

Hapless has been the lot of inventors since he days of Frankenstein and Dr. Guillotin.

Ann out at Grand Crossing has for years been moyed by the inharmonious sounds of the team-whistle, and about 18 months ago set imself to devise a more refined attachment or a locomotive. His idea was a sort of steam music-box, so that when he engine whistled "Mollie Darling" people would know it was time get aboard the cars, The Mulligan Guards" would be the signal or "on brakes," "Saw my leg off" to back p, a selection from the Wagnerian trilogy

As foreshadowed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the pardon of Hesing, Burroughs, Miller, and Powell was contingent upon the payment by each of \$1,000. The pardon arrived Saturday aight, and reads as follows:

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

the subject of postal railway transportation. The other member, Mr. Frank M. Palmer, of Chicago, is also in the city. During the conferences between the Committees of the two Houses last winter on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, there was a difference of opinion in regard to the compensation to be paid the railroads for carrying the mails, and as to what should be its basis, especially for transporting the "fast mail." This diversity of views could not be adjusted, and the result was the passage of an act authorizing the President to appoint a special commission to examine and report upon the subject with a view if possible of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of the Post-Office Department and the officials of certain railroads; and, also, to make recommendations calculated to improve the postal service. The Commission has held sessions in Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, and taken a great deal of testimony of merchants and others, as to the effect of the withdrawal of the fast-mail trains, and as to whether they favor its restoration; and of railroad officials as to a basis of compensation for transportation. Their purpose in coming here is to confer with the business men, bankers, railway officers, etc., and get their views upon the same points. Their sessions will commence at half-past 10 o'clock this moruing, at the Grand Facific, and it is to be hoped that those to whom invitations have been sent will respond.

ANOTHER MURDER. PATAL RESULT OF A BLOW WITH A BILLIARD-

Yesterday morning brought to light another murder. This time, however, it is neither knife nor pistol, but the novel weapon made by the butt-end of a billiard-cue. The facts are few, and the murder less interesting than those of recent date. During Saturday evening and recent date. During Saturday evening and Sunday morning, a party of young men were engaged in playing pool in the saloon of Mrs. Black, No. 247 Hatse Smith, Among the party were James Smith, Thomas Sexton, and William George, of No. 52 outh Green street. The latter left soon after South Green street. The latter left soon after midnight, leaving the two former alone in the place with the proprietress. About 1:30 in the morning, while Smith and Sexton were playing pool, Sexton had a slight altercation with Mrs. Black about some money in dispute. Smith interfered in behalf of Mrs. Black, when he was set upon by Sexton with the billiard-cue and rather badly beaten about the head. The injured man was at the best but in very poor health, and complained so much of his injuries that he was put to bed in Mrs. Black's house. His antagonist was arrested and locked up at the Madison-street station, charged with simple "disorderly," and, indeed, that was all it was thought to amount to. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning Smith died from the injuries, though up to his death he was not thought to be in a serious condition. The wound which appeared most prominent was an indentation in the face, a short distance below the right eye, and such as would be made by a punch with the end of the cue. The supposition is that the blow caused concussion of the brain. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 255 Halsted street, a few doors south of where the affray occurred. The murderer has always borne a pretty hard character. He is only 33 years of age, and resided at No. 84 Ewing street, nidnight, leaving the two former alone in the

CRIMINAL.

John Atkinson, of 121 South Halsted street, mplains that while returning home at about 11:30 Saturday evening he was assaulted by ren streets, and was by them despoiled of a watch and chain and \$45 in cash.

Dennis Cragin is the name of a chap who was bennis Cragin is the name of a chap who was found in the vicinity of the Halsted street viaduct literally covered with blood, while upon his person there were only a few insignificant seatches. As he could give no satisfactory account as to where he found so much gore, Detective Flynn locked him up to await further developments.

Joseph McKearney, Dan Lyons, Thomas Welch, and J. H. Monthan are vagrants who hang about the street-corners in the West Division, "piping off" respectable citizens as they move on. Officers Barboro, Owens, and Dettinger essayed to take them in, but did not succeed until the heads of both parties were frescoed in blue and black. One of the vags was rather severely beaten about the head, but is already in a fair way of recovery.

Lobe and Daniel Lawler, father and son, re-

John and Daniel Lawler, father and son, residing at No. 38 Deering street, were assaulted at 9 o'clock yesterday morning while in the saloon of Jacob Frank, No. 921 Archer avenue, by a drunken fellow named John Thornell. During the row Thornell cut Daniel's upper lip

loon of Jacob Frank, No. 221 Archer avenue, by a drunken fellow named John Thornell. During the row Thornell cut Daniel's upper lip in two and ornamented John Lawier's head with a variety of slashes, which, though serious, will not result fatally, according to the dictum of Dr. Willard. Thornell was arrested by Officer O'Regan, and was locked up at the Deering Street Station.

Charles Ponton, of No. 730 West Lake street, while proceeding homeward at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by two highwaymen at the corner of Market and Madison streets, and was robbed of a gold watch and chain and a small diamond pin. His calls brought Officer Duffey to the scene just in time to capture the two chaps as they were making off near the corner of Market and Monroe streets. He covered them both with his "pop," and calling Officer McHugh to his assistance, the two men were safely lodged at the Armory, where they gave the names Gilbert Addy and George Wright. Upon searching about the corner where the affair occurred, the watch and chain were found in the gutter, but the whereabouts of the pin could not be ascertained.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Kelly, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 61 Méagher street, complained at the West Twelfth Street Station that some drunken man was trying to force in her front door, and was in other ways trampling upon her rights to peaceful citizenship. Officer Michael McMahon, No. 1, was detailed upon the case, and, upon arriving at the house, found Mrs. Kelly's cousin, a sailor named John McGrath, in a frenzy of intoxication. He tried to pacify him, and get him away quietly, knowing that, inasmuch as they were relatives, Mrs. Kelly would not appear against him in case he made the arrest. During this attempt, the officer shoved McGrath ahead rather roughly, when the jolly tar whipped out a large knife and made two backward strokes at the policeman with the intention of cutting his chin and right cheek. After a severe tussle, during which McMahon was se

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE MAIR.

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Am Artificial Ice Rink.

American Register (Parus.)

Prof. Gamgee's real ice rink is the latest novelty in town. The Glaciarium, which covers a superficial area of 1,000 square feet, has just been opened at the Old Chelsea Clock House, London; and, although at present its use is limited to the members of a couple of private clubs, a site has been obtained by the Professor at Lillie Bridge, and a much larger and grander affair will soon be opened to the public. Still, "rinko-mania" is undoubtedly dying out, and in a short time we may expect to hear of the closing of the asphalte and concrete ones altogether. Strange as it must sound, it is nevertheless a fact, that the Professor makes his ice by steam-power, and at a very small cost. Sulphurous acid is first condensed to a liquid, then allowed to expand in a slight vacuum, and is finally passed into a refrigerator. A mixture of glycerine and water is then, by means of the refrigerator, brought down to a temperature of about 20 degrees below freezing point, and is passed through small pipes under the ice, which it makes, preserves, and renews. Both the sulphurous acid and the glycerine are returned to the starting point, and used over and over again. Thus it appears that the only expense attending the manufacture of ice is the cost of the acid and glycerine, and the fuel to work the steam-engine which condenses the acid.

NEWPORT.

The Pugghery: What It Is-The Ladies' Farewell Prize to the Winning Polo-Players.

The Foreign Gentleman and the American Girl---The Great Wedding.

The Peace Man and the Young Rhode Islander Have a Bout About King Philip.

a pugghery? is the question that has sailed me by public and by private ways since assailed me by public and by brivate ways since my rash account of a certain hat-trimming. And here and now I propose to answer the question. A pugghery, dear Madam—I might also include Monsieur, for the puzzled questionalso include Monsieur, for the puzzied question-ing has by no means been confined to the feminine curiosity,—a pugghery, dear Madam and Monsieur, is a longish and widish piece of India silk properly, like a veil, which is wound about the crown of the hat, which crown must be rather high, of the Tyrolean shape, and, thus wound, it falls in one or two long ends at the back. It is, in fact, a fashion taken from the East Indian habit, which is also a necessity of wearing about the hat a long cloth of muslin or silk, which, falling over the back of the head and neck, forms a protection against the sun's rays. It is the English girl who has adopted this custom and made it a feminine fashion. She very likely grafted it when she found herself one of her Majesty's army in British India, and, coming home, she inducts her sisters into the style, which they take with avidity because it is new and odd. AND COMING HOME FROM ENGLAND TOTHER

our American girl brings this long floating scarf on her tall hat, and tells us it is a pugghery, or puggheri, the East Indian name for protector or shield. And it comes to pass that we travesty the original idea, as we are inclined to do, by all sorts of wide floating streamers, whether of lace or silk, the end thereof being confusion charmingly confounded, which we call "a pugghery" to the confusion of the uninitiated. But the time of the pugghery is gging by for this season, for, however we mix things up, we don't put sun-shades at our backs in autumn weather. Now the fair women who have not gone back to their city homes, and they are legion, bloom out in cardinal red, and welcome the sun's rays to light up and warm their complexions, against this vivid color. And, apropos of these fair ones, they have just now expressed their appreciation of polo, or the polo-players, or the good times they have had at the Westchester grounds, by a sort of vote of thanks in the form of a set of gorgeous sleeve-buttons to each of the winners on the winning side. r shield. And it comes to pass that we traves

THE FOREIGN VISITORS have taken great interest in this game, and as they still linger, loth to leave, they miss their tri-weekly amusement. But the foreigners here are really interested in a good deal more than polo, or any other entertainment. They seem to have an insatiaa good deal more than polo, or any other entertainment. They seem to have an insatiable curiosity respecting the inner workings of "our system" of things, from the social world to the political. And for one thing, they never get used, as we say, to the manners and ways of our girls. They have read, they have heard of the case and the freedom with which young unmarried women meet society, but they come here, these continental gentlemen, and look and wonder, and sometimes admire, not always, these pretty creatures of whom they have heard so much. The other day one of these gentlemen was presented to a young American woman, "a mees," as the Frenchman translated "Mademoiselle." She didn't look over 20, for these peach-bloom skins are very long in telling tales, but she was presumably several years past that period. She was one of our "bright girls," which in the fullest sense means agirl who is upon most questions of the day. She knew all about the live topics and some of the dead and dying ones. Woman's rights, high church and low church, politics, books, music, art, Darwinism, and heaven knows what else. The gentleman spoke passable English, the lady the daintiest French, which the gentleman assured her was "like a native." This was so pretty a compliment, "Mees" Columbia could not resist it, and so the conversathe gentleman assured her was "like a native." This was so pretty a compliment, "Mees" Columbia could not resist it, and so the conversation was mostly in the latter language, interspersed occasionally, when the topics became unmanageable, with native American. At the end, the gallant listener, for it is only fair to say that this was the part the gentleman took in the tete-a-tete most of the time, held up his hands with a little gesture to help out his ideas, and said—not to the "bright girl" herself, but to an older acquaintance: "It is wonderful, your women are so aged and so young.

THEY KNOW EVERITHING, AND THEY TALK ALL THEY KNOW."

THEY KNOW EVERTHING, AND THEY TALK ALL THEY KNOW."

This was said with great gravity, and with not the slightest intention of sarcasm. The foreign visitor was evidently full of admiration, yet as evidently he was a little overpossessed, and thus he hit upon the very weakness of, well, perhaps, not our system of social life, but the faults of it,—lack of repose. This "bright girl" had sparkled and foamed like champagne, on all sorts of topics she had gone off with a little fizz, and shown this foreign gentleman how wonderful a creature was an American girl. But she had "shown" off a little too much. She was too anxious, and lacked repose. But, externally at least, these continental guests are very respectful while they observe our whims and peculiarities, and the various workings of our system. The other

the various workings of our system. The other day THE COUNT CORSALE AND MONSIEUR FRANCIS

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THE COUNT CORSALE AND MONSIBUR FRANCIS
DE VOGLES,
of the French Legation, went with Col. Higginson to visit the grammar schools here, and the curiosity they expressed and evinced in all manner of details evinced also an interest which was a good deal more than external.

The great wedding of the season came off last week. So great a display and publicity as such a wedding becomes a matter for public comment like any other fine show. For weeks the local press has spoken of the Wardsworth-Travers wedding as about to come off. And now all the items of dress and arrangement and personal appearance, even to the nervousness of the bride's father, who "appeared a little confused, for the bride was obliged to ask him far the left arm," is itemized. All the gay world was there, and the floral displays equaled that of the finest funeral! I suppose the little Wardsworth Traver may be as happy as any other bride, but I doubt the capacity for downright happiness in a girl who likes that kind of thing," was the comment of a young gentleman as he came back from this show. This is rather hard on the fashionable world, for habit is a close groove in which many slip along almost unconsciously, at least unquestioningly, especially in all the great events of life. But as my young gentleman is of the gay world himself it is certainly a good omen to hear such criticism, even if it be a little bard, for no thoughtful person denies but these grand weddings are getting to be almost, if not quiet, vulgar in their publicity. We all remember a wedding of a few years ago, where ALL THE FINE LINEN OF THE BRIDE
was counted up in cost. The lovely creature herself—for she was a famous beauty, whose portrait in a certain studio attracted crowds of gazers—was not given half the attention by the goesips that was given to her lingerie. "How did they find out all these little details!" And "how angry the bride must have been," were some of the comments I heard at the time. And all the time I happene

Gossip had the management of things. But this counting up of stockings and the itemizing of floral offerings, or the better word is, displays, and the noting down of the paternal emotion, etc., is not much better. To be sure, the newspapers are to be blamed for the emotion notes. No family, however much they may like or invite free sketches by some florid reporter of their worldly possessions, would be disposed to give instructions that the tremors and tears be made a part of the picture.

But to another subject, and a great deal funnier one: I want to tell about a little talk which took place the other day between a Rhode Islander and one of the peace people on our recent bicenteennial anniversary of the death of King Philip, the Indian sachem who once reigned and ruled on these shores.

"That was a good and a just

thing, your late celebration of the anniversary of King Philip's death. I was glad to hear of it in these days when public sentiment is so infamed against the Indian by the Custer tragedy," says the peace man, who loves Mr. Lo,—theoretically,—and who has no idea but that he is giving great pleasure to young Rhode Island is of a different mind. A disgusted look comes into his face, and he forgets his manners utterly and entireff as he retorts, "It can't see it. Good and just! To me it is the most useless, the flattest thing Rhode Island eyer did. There is plenty to do, plenty of ways of spending our money, and our time, and our emotions, without bringing forth

A DEAD-AND-GONE RED-SKIN, simply because he fought us bravely. and was a decent sort of a fellow comparatively while he lived. The next thing, we shall hear of, is that Sitting Bull has been canouized, for I've no doubt he is quite as brave and quite as decent as Philip. No, I can't see it. It is the greatest piece of sentimentalism I eyer heard of. If the craze for celebrations has got to such a pitch that some victim must be had, why, in the name of common sense and decency, didn't the celebrators take Capt. Church, the man who beat up Philips' headquarters, and secured the enemy! But, no, we must make a figure of this Indian, and it's the most incomprehensible thing in the history of the nation!"

THE PEACE MAN ATHEMPTED REPLY, attempted argument, but it was of no use; young Rhode Island had earnestly made up his mind—a mind which I take pleasure in recording here, and expressing my sympathy with, at the same time that I make known the fact, which Rhode Island had hitherto been most silent upon,—with the exception of a question or two in the Providence Journal,—that there is a large class of persons who are certainly not unintelligent who think with young Rhode Island is believer. It was inexpressibly funny to hear the war of words between the peace man and my little Rhode Island disbeliever. It was inexpressibly funny so the hear the war of words betw quent men of his day, that little Rhode Island had the best of it.

WOMAN.

A BROKEN CONVERSATION. A widow of my acquaintance at the Ocean (says a Long Branch letter) was emphatic on figure that the loveliest must cut while bathing.

I remarked that the Queen of Love and Seauty was fabled to have sprung from the

foam of the sea, and that she must have been "Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming—"
Here her speech came to a sudden halt, and observing roses blooming all over her face, I said, "I have no doubt of it," and walked

A WARNING. Here is a letter (says the Toledo Blade) which was picked up on a side street: DEER BILL; Deant kum to see me enny moar for a while enny way. Father has got awfully skeered about burglars and he sets up every night till lait with a dubble-barrelld shot gunn, watching the backyard. He put moren a pound uv led into Smith's big nafoundland dog wich was kummin over the fens after a bone last nite.

HARD LUCK.

A West Hill man (says Hawkeys Burdette) went out into the kitchen last night without a lamp, to wash his hands, and while groping about for a towel he ran plump into the arms of the hired girl. "Why, Maggie," he chuckled, "you darling little witch!" And then as he held her and crowded his mustache under her reluctant nose, the lamp-lighter touched off a lamp in a side street, and, by the flickering rays that fell through the kitchen window, the West Hill man knew his wife's aunt, who is visiting them. He started for the Black Hills at midnight. HARD LUCK.

FITTING LIKE A GLOVE. A dress must literally fit like a glove to be in the fashion (says the Boston Saturday Gazette.) overing of amber satin that was so tight from throat to toe it had to be drawn on. The train. was quite a separate affair, apparently, and, though a good many yards of the material were consumed in its construction, she could not bend her knees without bursting the front of the jupe. Poor thing! There she stood all the evening like a brass candlestick, and as unlimber as an old-fashioned wooden doll. The days of the Empress Josephine have returned in all their glory.

The Free Dress Reform Club of Philadelphia (says the Burlington Hawkeye) has boldly declared that "The garmenture for woman's legs should be of dual form." And then there would still be the same old formal duel who should still be the same old formal duel who should wear the "garmenture." And the Reform Club did not settle the question whether this "dual garmenture" would be fastened around lovely woman's waist with pins, or held in place by a suspendature. Nor did it resolve that the buttonature of woman's dual garmenture should be kept in a more perfect system of repair than is the case with the manly trowsature. And, if the Reform Club adopts the style of garmenture worn by the sterner sex, they will have to fix a

FEMININE NOTES.

A New London lady has taught her dog to hold up her train when she is crossing a muddy street.

A well-molded arm is prettler without bracelets; besides, they are liable to scratch a fallow's ears.

No man can play a good game of whist and kiss his right-hand partner between games. It is high time this fact was thoroughly understood. "Marriage is promotion," says George Eliot.

In the eyes of such a reasoner a man with his third wife would doubtless pass for a Brigadier General.—Rochester Democrat.

Nearly every man tells his wife there is another man in town that closely resembles him, and who is frequently seen coming out of saloons.

A Connecticut school marm, who was recently kissed in the dark by mistake, explained her omission to use any light for nearly two weeks afterwards, on the ground of hard times. Ladies bet on horse-races at Saratoga. When they lose a hundred dollars they cry so softly and beautifully that the winner refunds it.

A fat French lady despairingly says: "I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the mere expectatation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter

In Des Moines they arrest men for hooking women's dresses; and yet it isn't much worse to hook 'em than it is to unhook 'em.—Burlington Haukeys.

Examine the palm of his hand, says a Brooklyn philosopher, and if it is full of pin-scratches, tell his sweetheart to use buttons on her waistband.—Brooklyn Argus.

Whether the Queen of Sheba wore striped

tell his sweetheart to use buttons on her waistband.—Brooklyn Argus.

Whether the Queen of Sheba wore striped stockings or not must forever remain a mystery; but her having spoke of King Solomon as a monarch half-hose virtues had not been told, certainly lends color to the supposition.—New York Commercial.

Sprigg's wife woke him up at 3 o'clock in the morning to say that she had decided, on the whole, to have a dark green suit and a green velvet bonnet this winter.

Miss Edith —, aged 3 years, is deeply interested in her doll. One day she said: "Aunt Lottle, if it would not in'venience you too much, I wish you would step in and tell Dr.— to call and see Gracie [the doll]. I gave her woodbine-tea and put her to bed, but she don't appear to get better."

Tommy (who has been allowed a seat at table on the occasion of a tea-party, and is scrutinizing the engraving on his teaspoon, which is odd)—"Why, mother, these spoons were on Aunt Jane's supper-table the other night, when Cousin Fred had his party." A "look" from the maternal, and a smile all around.

A wealthy Bostonian died recently and left all his property to his wife on condition that she married again within 13 months. A friend of his who knew of his purpose previous to his death said to him: "I should think you would dislike the idea of another man enjoying your money." "He would not be likely to enjoy it much under the circumstances," was the reply.

Exclusive.—Doctor: "I'm pleased to say, Mrs. Fitsbrown, that I shall be able to vaccinate your

HUXLEY.

The Last of His Series of Lectures in New York.

The Horse as a Typical Instance of Evolution.

New York World, Sept. 23.

Prof. Huxley's course of three flectures on "The Direct Evidence of Evolution," which he ended at Chickering Hall last evening, has throughout been listened to with the attention which intelligent audiences are accustomed to give to the exposition of an important doctrine by a profound man, who is known to be most interesting and who excels either as by a protound man, who is known to be most intimately versed in it, and who speaks either as its supporter or its opponent. Evidently his au-dience has been in sympathy with him to asingu-lar degree; and, as he has always spoken with gravity, though at times with some slight marks of irritation at futile criticism which seems to be unnecessarily irksome to him, and has indulged in no flights of eloquence such as popular lecturers on scientific subjects are wont to display to the gaping multitude, its intellectual

level may fairly be taken as above the average.

Last evening he began his lecture with a brief resume of the grounds traversed in the two that had preceded it. It had been shown that the evidence of fossil remains is consistent with and favorof fossil remains is consistent with and favor-able to the doctrine of Evolution, though not demonstrative of it; that as we go back in time we find the great intervals, which now exist between the larger groups of animals more or we find the great intervals, which now exist between the larger groups of animals more or less obliterated by the discovery of intermediate forms, such as those which close the gap between birds and reptiles, so that it is hard to say where one leaves off and the other begins, and that this evidence is as weighty as that which leads men to affirm anything as true in ordinary matters. But it is not absolute demonstration, because these intermediate forms do not occur in the exact order in which they should be found to show that they are really intermediates between birds and reptiles. They exist in contemporaneous deposits, but they should be in regular line of progression if it is to be shown that the steps are graduated from the lowing to the last form. There would be the highest demonstrative evidence if in some older formation reptiles were found, birds in some newer, and intermediate beings between them. The proof of Evolution cannot be looked upon as complete till such evidence is forthcoming.

Of late years such evidence has been found, in an amount surprising when we remember that to get at it we must find undisturbed deposits and fossi perfect or not much injured. Every division of the animal kingdom has in late times furnished such evidence, and from the mass one animal may be selected, which shall be the horse-evens, including the ass, zebra, and kindred forms. The horse, too, presents one of the most perfect samples of machinery in the animal kingdom, being perfectly adapted to its purpose and doing a surprising amount of work with the least fuel. The baiance of its parts, the rhythm of their action, the slender and elastic legs with their powerful muscles, its feeding and digestive apparatus, are all of the highest order. All this depends upon

the slender and elastic legs with their powerful muscles, its feeding and digestive apparatus, are all of the highest order. All this depends upon its structure, to understand which an examination of its anatomy is necessary. The upper bone of its fore-leg is analagous to the humerus in man, the next to the fore-arm with its radius and ulna; the knee to the wrist; the cornetbone to the middle finger, and the hoof to the nails. There seems, indeed, on first view, to be but one bone in this fore-arm, but two can be traced for some distance, though not completely down, the ulna being fused with the radius. A careful examination shows that the ulna is not wanting, and in the young colt it is sometimes plainly seen, but as age advances it unites with the radius; and there are also rudimentary metacarpal bones for the second and fourth fingers. Sometimes monsters are found with the metacarpai bones for the second and fourth fingers. Sometimes monsters are found with the toes complete. In the hind-leg the shin-bone seems but a spilnt, represents the fibula, and a nodule at its lower end clearly marks it as such where it is united with the tibla. The median toe is like ours, two spilnt bones being rudimentary second and fourth toes, with the metatarsal bones adjoining. The stomach and digestive apparatus are highly differentiated; there should strictly be forty-four teeth, but there are rarely more than forty, and the mare commonly has but thirty-six, the "tushes" being seldom developed. There are six incisors above and six below, from which the age of comparatively young horses may be told by the presence of a dark patch. The young foal has a deep pit in each incisor, into which the fodder gets and carbonizes, but with age the teeth are worn down until this patch disappears. The grinders down until this patch disappears. The grinders work upon each other like mill-stones, and keep the form of their surfaces, so that they long remain intest.

remain intact.

If Krolution be true, what should we expect to find in the history of the horse! We know that typical mammals are characterized by distinct racities and ulma; generally dive toes, often unequal, but as fingers well developed. In the leg are complete movable fibula and tibia, and on the hind foot five distinct toes; hence if a differentiated animal like the horse has developed from a simple mammalian form, we should find in the rocks, if it be there, traces of graduated forms back to one with a radius and ulma, a fibula and tibia, and five toes on the hind and fore feet. The teeth should also be those of the typical mammal. In the plocene formation of the upper tertiary deposit, many remains of horses are found in Europe and many in the poset-terilary, but they differ in no essential point from the horse of the present. The same is true of the later pilocene, but in the middle and earlier pilocene horses are found whose general osteology is like that of our own horse, but in the bones of the fore and hind legs are two splints, that must have been small toes, like the dew-claws of ruminants. This amina is to aumber but not in size. The diam can be traced about as in the horse, whose immediate predecessor was the hipparion. In Central Germany, France, and Greece remains are found of an animal which was broadly like our horse, but the teeth and limbs differed. This is the anchitherium, with three complete toes, the middle proportionately small, and the lateral ones resting on the ground as functional toes. In the fore arm the radius and ulma are distinguishable throughout their whole length; the hind, foot has three toes, and the fibula is sometimes complete and separate throughout its whole length. The teeth have only a rudimentary pit, and the canine in both exces; the grinders are generally complete, the crowns are short and contain no cement such as exists in our horses; they are the simplified teeth of the horse, but are the proper in the such theretium, piliparion, and horse had been created s

strated, and is not supported by any other evidence or pretended evidence. The time will come when such endeavors to escape the conclusion will be looked upon as are the views of those not yet wholly extinct writers who hold that fossils are no indications of animals, but either the sports of nature or, as has recently been gravely asserted, special creations to test our faith. All evidence favors Evolution, and there is none against it.

To the uniformed it seems an insuperable objection that geologists, astronomers, and physicists say that not sufficient time has elapsed since the earth grew cool enough to support life for all these changes of form. We look to the geologist and physicist for information in regard to the time, necessary for the production of these forms, the existence of which we absolutely know. Let them set the time; with that we have nothing to do. There is no foundation for the assertion that evolutionists demand an impossible time; the biologist has no way to judge of time; he takes his facts from the geologist, who tells him how long it took to lay the rocky deposits. If he says 500,000,000 years, we suppose he has good grounds for saying so, and so long it took for the development; if he says 15,000,000 years, that was the time in which evolution accomplished its work. Suppose Sir William Thomson says that life could not have existed at such or such a time; evolutionists will tell him to discuss that question with the geologists,—we take what they say; it does not concern us.

"I have now," said Prof. Huxley, "reached the conclusion of my task. My purpose has not been to enable the unreading men to leave this hall in a condition to decide as to the validity or invalidity of Evolution, but to put before you the principles and facts for judging that hypothesis, and to show you the value of the evidence and

esis, and to show you the value of the evidence and

ITS COGENCY.

To accomplish this end I have not hesitated to take you as students through arguments which sometimes must have tried your patience, or to indict upon you details that could not be avoided. I rejoice to have done you the greatest service in my power, if I have convinced you that so great a question is not to be dealt with in rhetorical flourishes and loose talk, but deserves the keenest attention of the trained intellect and observation. When I began I did not think it necessary to form a prologue as a stranger, for I have so many friends in this country that to do so would have been out of place. I know how hard it is for a foreigner to express himself in your language, but the reporters have shown that my inflection and accent were no bar to them in giving most wonderful reports. To-morrow the vessel now ready to slip her moorings will bear me back across the ocean. I give you my hearty thanks for your kind reception of me, and still more for that highest of compliments—your undivided attention."

PRAYERS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—In view of the approing religious revival in connection with Mr. Moody's meetings, I wish to make a request of the Christian people who may attend them. It

is that they will pray for me. is that they will pray for me.

For several years I was the pastor of one of
the largest churches in the city, and professed
and preached the Christian religion. To all appearance, I comforted and confirmed multipearance, I comforted and confirmed multi-tudes of Christians, and brought hundreds of unbelievers into the fold of Christ. But, about six months ago, not from impulse, but after mature and painful deliberation, I abandoned the pulpit and publicly renounced my belief in the Christian religion. Even to me, who no longer believed in a hereafter, this seemed to be the Christian religion. Even to me, who no longer believed in a hereafter, this seemed to be a very solemn step. And to the church over which I so long presided as pastor, so many of whom I had led down into the waters of baptism, and to whom I had so often administered the sacrament, it seems to me that this event should have appeared nothing less than shocking and awful. And yet it is a singular fact that there has never been a prayer offered in the Union Park (now the Fourth) Baptist nor in any other church in this city for my recovery from infidelity. On the other hand, the Boston Baptist paper, the Watchman, expressed the liveliest satisfaction that I had abjured the Christian faith and was going to hell. I have no idea, therefore, that I can secure an interest in the prayers of the Baptists; but I ask to be remembered in the prayers of the Christians at large who may attend Mr. Moody's meetings. I make this request because, for several months past, I have felt that there was, after all, a great truth somewhere in the orthodox Christian religion, though, as yet, I cannot define nor comprehend it. But my present view of Christianity exerts no influence over my heart nor life, and if I should die in my present is true, sink into an endless hell. I have also, as an incidental motive, the desire to receive a demonstration of the truth of religion by experiencing this highly improbable change in answer to prayer. I make this request in this public manner because I am a public character,

demonstration of the truth of religion by experiencing this highly improbable change in answer to prayer. I make this request in this public manner because I am a public character, and my case is of special importance to the cause of religion. My defection has shaken the faith of many, to my knowledge, and a multitude all over the country, whom I have never seen, nor received letters from, must have been more or less affected by it.

If I might suggest more particularly what I wish prayed for, I would request that prayers be offered that I might recover my faith in the Christian character,—that is, that I might become convinced that the belief and subjective experience of the Christian religion make men, in the long run, more honest, more just, more truthful, more merciful, more loving, more forgiving than other people. For I must confess that an experience of 16 years in the Christian pastorate has well-nigh convinced me that Christianity simply intensifies human nature; so that, while Christians love their friends more than other people do, they also hate those who offend them more than other people do, and when once displeased are the most cruel and unscrupulous class of the community.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

Tilden Under a Misapprehension.

Albany Scening Journal.

A young man called upon the Governor, the other day, and informed him that he was taking contributions for a new political club, and that it had been suggested he should solicit a donation from his excellency. The Governor, with a smile that was child-like and bland, drew out a well-filled pocket-book, and, handing over a twenty and a five, said: "There, that's about right, I guess; I wish you much success." But, as the recipient carefully put the greenbacks in his pocket, Mr. Tilden broke in: "Ah, by the way, what name do you propose to give to your club?" "Well," said the other, "we have aiready named it the Hayes and Wheeler Club." The rest can better be imagined than described.

The following certificate as to Tilden's character is from Horatio Seymour. It is given in the Brooklyn Argus (Democratic): Gov. Seymour never employed Sam Tilden professionally. He disliked him from the first day he ever met him, and that dislike has steadily increased. What opinion he entertained of him as a lawyer, we do not know, except that he once said to a client of Sammy's who expressed great confidence of success: "Well, you'll have the satisfaction of winning the case, and he'll have the satisfaction of pocketing all the money."

TUCKER—BARRETT—At the residence of the Rev. D. B. Cheney, Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Oran Tucker and Miss Maggie Barrett, both of this city.

BEATHS.

SEXTON—In this city, Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock, Mrs. Laura Louisa Sexton, wife of James A. Sexton, and daughter of William and Sophronia D. Woods, aged 27 years 7 months and 2 days. Funeral from residence, 167 Ontario street, by carriages to Rosehill, Tuesday at 11 a. m.

EF Pekin (Ill.) and Denver (Col.) papers please copy.

WIGELAND—Sunday at 8 o'clock a. m., of consumption, Anna Louise Wigeland, eldest daughter of G. A. and Martha Wigeland, aged 20 years 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral, Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the parents, 203 Huron street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEERS—Sunday morning, Sept. 24, George Hayward, eldest son of John and Clara F. Beers, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at his father's residence, 504 Vernon avenue, Monday at 2 p. m. The remains will be taken East on the 5:15 p. m. train.

EF Springfield and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

MoDONALD—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Kley, Mary Jane McDonald, aged 35 years and 21 days.

Funeral at 11 e'clock Monday, Sept. 25, by cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

EF Maniltowoc and Ahnepee (Wis.) papers please copy.

WAYMAN—Sunday morning, 24th inst., of diphtheria, Charles William, son of Samuel and Susan Wayman, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral to-day from residence, 172 South Clinton street, at 12 m.

PECK—In Wankegan, Sept. 23, Mrs. Sarah M. Peck, at the residence or her sister, Mrs. O. C.

Moody.

Funeral services at the house Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 11:30 a. m.

BARTOW—Sunday evening, Sept. 24, Alfred F.
Bartow, formerly of LeRoy, N. Y., aged 68 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Ellis avenue, second door south of Brook atreet, at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Remains to be taken to Le Roy for interment.

McGUNN—Ellen, beloved daughter of Michael

and Ellen McGunn, aged 2 years 2 months and to Funeral from the residence of her parents corner of Croeby and Elm streets, Tuesday, 26th last, by cars to Calvary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FIRST WARD REPUBLICANA There will be a meeting of the First Ward Con-solidated Republican Club at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe-sta, this (Monday) evening at a p'clock sharp. All members are requested to as

The regular weekly meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held this evening in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State-st., at 8 o'clock. At this meeting nine delegates will be selected for the Congressional Convention.

ELEVENTH WARD-GRAND RALLY. Republicans of the Eleventh Ward will meet this vening at Nirison's new hall, corner of Indian and Rucker-sta. William M. Stanley, Eq., and Capt. D. Stoner will address the people. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING.

An unusual good opportunity, one that mrely presents itself in such a favorable light—the large steam works of the late Mr. John Brown, of Nas. ville, Tenn., situated in one of the best and more prospective cities of the future. It has a population of 40,000, and controls an immense territory in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama The works consist of stone-yard, supply of stone-derricks, traveling-crane, horses, wagons, engine-boiler, saws, rubbing-bed, blacksmith-shop, and all the appurtenances found in a first-class establishment; also the real-estate, if desired, that works are situated on. The works are now in fall operation, and will be sold out to the purchase with the benefit of all the contracts on hand. The whole establishment will be invoiced at cost price, the estimated value is \$8,000. The fact of the business being so well established, and in successful operation, is worth at least, to any party, \$5,000. Reason for splling: Mr. Brown, the late proprietor, was accidently killed on the 4th of this month, and has left no one but a widow, and she dosen't wish to continue the business. It is now temporarily under the management of a forematill closed out. For further particulars address MRS. JOHN BROWN, 78 Union-st., Nashville, Tenn.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 9:30 A. M. Begular Trade Sale in

DRY GOODS Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, Haze, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Gents' Dress Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Roslery, Nubias, Scarfs, Supsacers, Hardware, Pocket-Cutlery, Whips, Umbrelias, Table Knives and Forks, Wostenholem Razors, Siver-Placed Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hamburgs, Basser-Placed Notions

SPECIAL.

We have orders to close an invoice of 4-4 Shawh, Cotton and all Wool.

We shall close an invoice of Mittens and Glove.
Well assorted in Styles and quality.
We shall close an invoice Repellants. The attention of Buyers is especially called to this item, as our orders to sell are impersive.

Buyers is especially called to this item, as our orders to seel are impersitive.

A fresh invoice CHILDREN'S, MISSES, AND LADIES FURS.
A fresh invoice BUCHES, RUFFLINGS, AND COLLARETTES.
A fresh invoice PRARL BUTTONS—1,000 Gress.
A case WOOLEN BLANKETS.
A case WOOLEN BLANKETS.
A case DRESS GOODS—well amorted.
Two cases ALFACAS—in transit.
Two cases ALFACAS—in transit.
An invoice FEATHERS AND FLOWERS—the fined wat offered. ret offered./
An invoice GROS GRAIN RIBBONS—Fashionable
shades—all Silk.
100 GROSS LEAD-PENCILS.

MISCELLANEOUS. AN ASSIGNEE'S CONSIGNMENT, AND ASSIGNEE'S CONSIGNMENT, AND ASSIGNEE'S COUNTY Merchant now h CARPETS.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

# Another Immense Auction Sale of

Will be made by us on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 9:30 a. m. Full lines of seasonable goods will be offered, and M. F. Pratt & Co.'s Boots and women's fine Shoes; also our own make Sucker Boots, all sizes, in kip and veal calf, fully warranted.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

### ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOOK OF HENRY FRIEDMAN & CO.,

English White Granite, Yellow and C. C. Ware, Glassware, Chimneys, LAMPS, PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c., TUESDAY MORNING, Sopt. 26 at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 9 LaSalle-st.

The stock is large and very destrable, and will be sold without reserve for cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

OUR NEXT DRY GOODS SALE Will BE HELD
Wednesday, Sept. 27. at 9:30 o'clock
/ When we will offer at our salesrooms,

FULL LINES OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets,
All-Wool Cardigans, Quits, Germantown Spreads,
Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Men's and
Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots,
Shoes and Furs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 200 PACKAGES

California Wines and Brandy, Received Direct from San Francisco, to be AT AUCTION

By WM. A BUTTERS & CO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, at 16 O'ULOCK, at their Salearooms, 118 and 120 WA-BASH-AV. These Wines are pure, and consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelics, Ricaling, and Brandy. &c. Put up in packages to suit Retailers, Druggists, and families.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 9:30 a. m. FURNITURE & STOVES,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER: SETS,

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, Consisting of Marbie-Top Chamber Sets, Parior Suits, Carpeta, Hair Mattressea, Tables, Chairs, Beds and Sed-ding, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, and Sur Billiard-Tables complete. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers,

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

We will sell at Auction, Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at 9:30 o'clock:
500 cases Kip and Split Boots.
500 cases "Sucker" Kip and Veal Boots.
250 cases Calf and Buff Boots.
200 cases Congress and Alexis Boots.
200 cases Ladies", Misses", and Children's shoes, all styles.
Fine Assortment of Slippers, Ties, Rubbers, Arctics, Brogans, and Shoe-Packs.

JAMES. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME X

**Bridal Pre** 

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ONLY DIRECT LINE The General Transatiantic Compbetween New Yorks and Havre, (G. B.) for the landing of passevessels on this favorite route for: provided with Electric Bells, yell 35, foot of Barrow street, N. R., St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturd Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Od., Frangcul. Saturday, Od., Frangcul. Saturday, Od., Passage in gold (Including wine) 130, according to accommod Third cabin, \$40. Return ticket Steerage \$26, with superior accommod wine, bedding and utensils, with Steamers marked thus do not on gera. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agen Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st.

New York and Glas
YICTORIA, Sept. 23, 2 p m ALSA
BOLIVIA, Oct. 7, 7 a m AMC,
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool,
Cabins, \$65, to \$90. Intermediate
GORDON CASTLE, Sept. 20 I AMG,
Cabins, \$55 to \$70; Stee
Drafts issued for any amount at c
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

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North Mar North German The steamers of this Company wi day from Bremen Pier, foot of Rates of passage—From New Yor London, Havre, and Bremen, Arst caldin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 cu Or passage apply to 2 Bowling

From New York to Bristol (E ARRAGON, Symons... OORN WALL, Stamper. Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid \$ 423. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 6 Contral Kaliroad. CUNARD MAI

Sailing three times a week to Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, Clark and Randolph-sts., Chica P. H. DU VERNET. Genera

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STEIN'S DOLLA HOTELS SHERMAN

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